CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,454—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1891.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 57, per Hogshead.
Rs. 28, per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1891. Friday.
ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	12th June
B.L. THAMES	4172	800	W. A. Seaton	19th "
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	26th "
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	3rd July
ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	10th "
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	17th "
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	24th "
B.L. PESHAWUR	3527	600	W. A. Wheler	31st "
ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	7th Aug.
B.L. PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	14th "
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	21st "
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	18th June.
MALWA	2970	500	C. Preston	2nd July.
PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	16th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th May, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th June, 1891.
* S. S. PO	5,000	800	10th July, 1891.
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st August 1891.

* No Passengers accepted for this departure.
PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 8th July, 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 3, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON (Extra)	L. Lomessich	4,200	600	12th June '91
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	4,200	660	1st July '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	18th July '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons,	H.P.	To sail on
THISBE	G. Costanzo	3,800	550	24th June '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
June 3, 1891.

THE ABERDEEN LINE.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

S. S. ABERDEEN.—This well-known and favourite passenger Steamer will leave BOMBAY for LONDON direct, on or about 23rd of June, 1891.
The Steamer has splendid accommodation for First-Class Passengers.
Her Sister-Ships the "DUMASCUS" and "AUSTRALASIAN" made the passage to LONDON in 22 days.
For information, Cabin Plans, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
14, Forbes Street, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention given to the selection of berths.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route*.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Plymouth, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels in all parts of the World.
SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES for Military, Civil, and Naval Service Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, warehoused, and forwarded.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, and £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.
LETTERS OF CREDIT for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World issued.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at favourable rates.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received, available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OR REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *without charge for Commission*, and payable at our offices in any part of the World.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected on moderate terms.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 10th June.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,132 tons, on the 14th June, after arrival of Incoming English Mail Steamer, transferring Mail and Passengers to the Persian Gulf Steamer in Kurrachee.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 13th June at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 11th June, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND SOUTHERN PORTS.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,630 tons, on or about 10th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 9th June, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*
SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.
Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.
LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*
Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,	KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA.	LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th June, 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are invited to be on board by noon in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail.
S.S. PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3547	13th June.
S.S. HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3380	4th July.

Passengers by the Marseilles steamer can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 11th May, 1891.

"MAC IVER" LINE.

S.S. "LYCIA," sailing about 23rd June, for Plymouth.

THESE STEAMERS carry both Surgeon and Stewardess, have Cabins amidship, and are fitted throughout with the Electric Light. Voyage occupies from 24 to 26 days.
Fares moderate. Apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.
PACKAGES from Europe for MESSRS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Bombay.

THE CITY LINE S. S. "CITY OF DUNDEE" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK. Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.
Matches, Oil, Acids, (Naptha,) and other Inflammable Articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk, and subject to removal to the Combustible Shed at their expense.
Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of Packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts, they will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 8th June, 1891.

PALATABLE APERIENT WATER,

FROM THE FRANZ JOSEF SPRING.

THE "FRANZ JOSEF" WATER is the most Palatable and most Popular natural Aperient Water in the world.

The *Lancet* says:—"It is a natural water of great interest and value, and will doubtless be extensively used."

It is recommended by the leading Medical authorities of Europe—
1.—For all affections of the *Liver*.
2.—In *Pregnancy*, where there is Constipation and Sickness.
3.—For habitual *Constipation*, and its consequent disorders.
4.—As a gentle *Morning Aperient*, encouraging the peristaltic action, and free from griping.
5.—For *Gout* and all *Renal* affections.
6.—As an unrivalled *Blood* Purifier and *Alterative*.
7.—For *Biliousness*, disorders of the *Stomach*, and the *Digestive* organs.
8.—Against all *Fatty Degenerations* of the body.
9.—As a valuable agent in the treatment of *Piles*.
10.—For its slightly bitter taste, rendering it *most agreeable to the palate.*

AWARDS.—Ten Gold Medals and other distinguished Awards have been adjudicated to the "Franz Josef" Water at the International Exhibitions of recent years. No other Aperient Water can claim so many marks of distinction.

Re. 1 Per Bottle; Rs. 10-8 Per Dozen.

SOLE AGENTS:

TREACHER & CO., LD., {MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

PILSENER BEER.

OTTO BRANDT, BREMEN, "BUTTERFLY" MARK.

THE BEST BEER IN THE MARKET.

Rs. 22 per Case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 23-4 per Case of 6 dozen Pints.

ERNSTHAUSEN & CO.,

AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or Reference for Payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes, and Discount to the Trade.

THORPE AND CO.'S

WELL KNOWN GOODS
for the
MONSOON.
BEST QUALITY ONLY.

REGULATION CLOAKS.
OFFICERS' UNIFORM CASES.
TWEED WATERPROOF COATS.
THE WOLSELEY VALISE.
CASHMERE INVERNESS CAPES.
LADIES' AIR-TIGHT DRESS BOXES. (In deal case.)
DRAB TWILL GROUND SHEETS.
TAN CANVASS HOLD-ALLS.
DRIVING APRONS LINED TWEED.

UMBRELLAS,
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S.

THORPE AND CO.,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

GRAND JEWEL AUCTION.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
TOSHAKANA,
THE ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL OF BENGAL,
THE OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.
MESSRS. HAMILTON & CO.
WILL SELL BY
PUBLIC AUCTION
IN JULY NEXT, AT CALCUTTA,
A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF
JEWELS AND CURIOS,
COMPRISING
NECKLACES, BANGLES, SERPAITCHES, NUTHS, HARRS, RINGS, DOOK-DOOKIES, BALLEES, SITHIS, EARRINGS, BAJOO-BUNDS, &c., &c.
PEARLS, RUBIES, DIAMONDS, EMERALDS, SAPPHIRES, CORALS.
CASHMERE SHAWLS, CHOGAS, BENARES, KINCOBS, CARVED IVORY TUSHES, AND BURMESE CURIOSITIES.
ORDERS TO PURCHASE REGISTERED GRATIS.
CATALOGUES (IN COURSE OF COMPLETION) SHOULD BE APPLIED FOR ON AN EARLY DATE.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
GOVERNMENT JEWELLERS,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

THE "BLÜTHNER" PIANO-FORTES.

BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES

BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.

Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.

Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND 1, ASH LANE,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMAH.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the Labels without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
RETAIL FROM DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, ABDUL REHMAN STREET.
Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 3 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, in Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemist."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s, each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION:—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street, Bloomsbury, London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUPARI
OR
BETEL-NUT TOOTH-PASTE.

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE, it cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

Per Jar, suitable for the Toilet Table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

IODIZED
SARSAPARILLA.

A COMBINATION of the fluid extract of Sarsaparilla, prepared with the greatest care from the Red Jamaica Root and Iodide of Potassium, combining the active properties of Sarsaparilla with those of the Iodide. It is specially recommended as an Alterative and Blood-Purifier.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 Cash.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GRAPE ELIXIR
FOR
MAKING A REFRESHING
DRINK.

Price Re. 1-8 per Quart Bottle.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL:—

"I do assure you I like the thing (Grape Elixir) so well that I would never like to be without a Bottle of it to make a Delicious Glass of Sherbet during the Hot Season."

(Sd). S. H. M.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"ZINGIT,"
The Persian
PICK-ME-UP,
The Remedy for
SEA SICKNESS,
NEURALGIA,
INDIGESTION.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8, 4, 7, and 8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CAMPHORATED MYRRH DENTIFRICE,

FOR WHITENING THE TEETH
AND
PRESERVING THE GUMS.

Per Box As. 10; Per Bottle Re. 1.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL:—

"GENTLEMEN,—About 15 years ago my teeth troubled me very much, being loose in the Gums, and causing me great pain. I was advised by a friend to try your Camphorated Myrrh Tooth Powder, and after using this for about a month my teeth became quite firm and well, and the pain no longer troubled me. I still use it regularly, and derive great benefit from it, and have recommended it to many of my friends." "Signed S. E. S."

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

PELLICULINE.

THE New Preparation for the cure of every kind of Skin Disease. It is perfectly harmless, soothes and allays all irritation immediately it is applied, and has already proved to be a certain Remedy for affections of the Skin.

Pelliculine, Per Pot, Re. 1-4.
Pelliculine Toilet Powder, Per Box, Re. 1-4.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONCERT.

PROFESSOR J. POESCHL
AND HIS MOST TALENTED TROUPE
of Musicians (Ladies and Gentlemen)
HAVE JUST ARRIVED IN BOMBAY,
and will give a
SELECTED SERIES OF PERFORMANCES
BOTH VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL
EVERY EVENING,
commencing at 7 p.m.,
AT THE GRAND BAR HOTEL,
APOLLO STREET.
ADMISSION FREE.

SPECIAL AUCTION NOTICE.

WE have been favored with instructions to SELL to the highest bidder without reserve on the 20th June, 1891.

That commodious DOUBLE STORIED HOUSE, for many years known as the "GREAT NORTHERN and MARBLE ROCKS HOTEL," comprising 12 Bed-rooms, 4 extra rooms, Bath and Dressing Rooms, Verandah, back and front numerous out offices, &c.

The house is a very handsome one, and is especially worth the attention of Princes, Noblemen, and others. It is situated in the healthiest part of the Station.

For further particulars apply to undersigned, where legal documents can be seen.

J. JACKSON & Co.,
Auctioneers, &c., Jabulpore.

WANTED by one of the largest SCOTCH WHISKY HOUSES a firm of undoubted Standing to PUSH the SALE of their "GLENLIVET" WHISKY. To an energetic firm, liberal terms will be given. Apply with references to "WHISKY," care of T. B. BROWNE'S Advertising Office, 163, Queen Victoria Street, London, England.

THE MacIvor Line S. S. "LYCIA" has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL and ANTWERP *via* KURRACHEE, with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option and their risk and expense. Consignees of Iron are requested to apply for delivery order within three days of Steamer's arrival, in default no claim for wrong delivery will be entertained.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Bombay, June 8, 1891. Agents.

SQUIBB'S
BRACE-UP CORDIAL
IS A WONDERFUL TONIC,
INCOMPARABLE BRAIN FOOD FOR STUDENTS,
BOOK WORMS,
BRAIN WORKERS,
NERVOUS PEOPLE,
WEAK MEN, DELICATE WOMEN,
AND THOSE ENFEEBLED BY
Overwork and over exertion either in body or mind. Use it, the result speaks by itself!
Price 3s. 6d. or Rs. 2-4 from Messrs. F. S. MADON and Co., Bombay Market, and others.

POPULAR REMEDIES MANUFACTURING Co.,
54, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FRESH ARRIVAL.

		Rs.	A.
Bovril Biscuits, large Tins	Per Tin	2	0
Bovril Fluid Beef	,,	0	15
DuBarry's Revalentia Arabica Food ...	,,	1	0
Finest Californian Honey	,,	0	12
Brand's Essence of Beef.....	,,	1	4
Brand's Essence of Chicken	,,	1	12
Brand's Essence of Mutton.....	,,	1	8

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
PROVISION MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the THIRD SESSIONS of 1891 of Over and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on SATURDAY, the Twenty Seventh Day of June instant, at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanours and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanours, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed, by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanours, Offences, and other Maritime crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their rolls, records indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 2nd Day of June, 1891.

PRYCE WEEDON,
Sheriff of Bombay.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

THE most powerful Alterative for cleaning the Blood from all Impurities. A certain cure for Scrofula, Glandular Enlargements, Skin Eruptions, Mercurial Sores, Rheumatism and Gout, Dropsies, and in various obstinate Mucous Discharges.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 3-12.
Made in England for
F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET, MARKET,
BOMBAY.

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INDIAN GUARANTEE AND *SURETYSHIP* ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
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ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further Particulars, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

LIFE ASSURANCE.
THE
LONDON ASSURANCE
CORPORATION are now accepting Lives in India at £1-5 Per Cent. over English rates.

APPLY TO
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
OLD PACKING CASES FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 10th June, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 7 LOTS of OLD PACKING CASES and BOARDS, now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, at Parel, where the same may be viewed on application.

All lots purchased to be removed within one month from date of acceptance of Tender.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned), and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 250 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the Deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and before delivery is made.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 29th May, 1891.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 710 OF 1889.

AGA MAHOMED TUCKEE bin HAJEE MAHAMED SALLA KHAN of Bombay, Mogul, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing near Baboolla Tank .....Plaintiff.
vs.
GOVINDRAM GIRDHARIDAS of Bombay Hindoo, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing in Narron Dhru Street, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Defendant

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the Sixth Day of October One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction before George H. Farran, Esquire, Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on Wednesday, the Seventeenth Day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-One at the hour of Three in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:—

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff Aga Mohomed Tuckee bin Hajee Mahomed Salla Khan and of the abovenamed Defendant Govindram Girdharidas or either of them in all that piece or parcel of Government Pension and Tax land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house situate on the Western side of Ali Mahomed Khan Lane in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement nine hundred and forty-nine square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 730 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3450 and Street No. 6 and bounded as follows:—Thatfis to say, on or towards the North by the property of Nugmoodin Tyabjee, on or towards the South by the property of Jamadar Meason bin Abdulla, on or towards the East by the said Ali Mahomed Khan Lane, and on or towards the West by the Baboolla Tank with an opening or steps leading from the said hereditaments and premises into the said Baboolla Tank, and which said land and ground was formerly and is now in the occupation of the said Aga Mahomed Tuckee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs Conroy and Brown, attorneys for the abovenamed Defendant, No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 14th day of April, 1891.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 389 OF 1890.

SIR CHARLES STEWART FORBES, of Newe and Edinglassie in the County of Aberdeen, N. B. BARONET, and JAMES THORBURN, both residing in the United Kingdom and trading together in partnership as Merchants at Rampart Row, within the Fort of Bombay, under the style of "SIR CHARLES FORBES AND COMPANY" by PHILIP BOURCHIER SAVILE of Bombay, Esquire, their Manager and constituted Attorney, and GEORGE STEWART FORBES and HORACE BRAND TOWNSEND FARQUHAR, both of the City of London and trading there together in Partnership as Merchants under the style of "FORBES, FORBES and Company, by the said Philip Bourchier Savile, their constituted Attorney. Plaintiffs.
vs.
HARIDAS COORJEE of Bombay, Hindoo, residing at No. 2, Grant Road, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the twenty-third day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety, the following immovable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before Charles Edward Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-fourth day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-One at the hour of three o'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:—

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs Sir Charles Forbes and Company, and of the abovenamed Defendant Haridas Coorjee in all that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold Salt Batty Land or Ground, together with the messuage, tenement or Bungalow standing thereon, situate at Grant Road, near the Frere Over Bridge, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement two thousand three hundred and thirty-two square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, formerly under No. 355, and now under No. a-1385, and under old Survey No. 198 and new Survey No. 7036, and formerly assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. 4, and are now assessed under No. 2 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the Grant Road Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, on or towards the west by a wall in common use of the owners of the property intended to be hereby sold and the owners of the adjoining property now or late of Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff and Dorabjee Hormusjee Shroff, on or towards the north by the Foras Road, and on or towards the south by a passage, on the other side whereof is the Grant Road aforesaid, and which said bungalow, hereditaments, and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Defendant Haridass Coorjee. For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Conroy and Brown, Attorneys for the abovenamed Plaintiffs, No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 28th day of April 1891.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

THE COMMITTEE of the ORIGINAL ANGLO-INDIAN PASSAGE ASSOCIATION are not in any way connected with a newly Registered Company assuming our name, and styled Anglo-Indian S. N. Company and Passenger Association, Proposed Capital £10,000. Proposed Manager C. Forwood. Our Committee have been obliged to drop this title now and advise their members to await a circular from them under a distinctive name, and signed by me.

LANE MacCORMICK, Secretary, *pro tem.*
London, May 16, 1891.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS AND REQUISITES.

NEW GOODS just opened out,—

THE "VANNECK" HAND CAMERA,
Extremely compact and portable, takes 12 plates, 4¼ by 3¼. *No dark Slides.*

THE "KODAK" HAND CAMERA,
N·3 Junior,
Loaded with 60 Exposures for Pictures, 4¼ by 3¼ on Transparent Film.
SPARE SPOOLS available for above.

THE "IDEAL" HAND CAMERA,
fixed Focus.
Anything at 10 feet and beyond being in sharp focus, *takes 12 plates, 4¼ by 3¼.*
One movement only. No dark Slides.

THE "ECLIPSE" HAND CAMERA
for plates 4¼ by 3¼.
Fixed focus, fitted with 3 Double Backs (brass bound),
With or without Detective Case.
CHANGING BACKS for above to hold 12 plates, 4¼ by 3¼.
INNER CASES or 'Refills" for ditto.
SPARE BRASS BOUND DOUBLE BACKS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DRY PLATES.
ILFORD'S
ORDINARY, RAPID, SPECIAL RAPID.
Yellow, White, Red Label
in all sizes.
WRATTEN AND WAINWRIGHT'S
Instantaneous and Drop Shutter, thoroughly reliable.

NEW EDITION OF PHOTOGRAPHIC CATALOGUE, DATED 23RD MAY 1891, FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a week. Contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 12 per year.

SPENCER AND CO.'S CIGARS.

AWARDED SILVER MEDAL

FOR GENERAL EXCELLENCE AT THE MADRAS AGRI-HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION,
FEBRUARY 28TH, 1891.

CAUTION!

IT has come to our knowledge that many unscrupulous Native Firms, with and without European designations, in Trichinopoly, are manufacturing and supplying dealers in the Punjab, and North-West Provinces, with Cigars of similar shapes and sizes as ours, and bearing the same names as those of our manufacture, such as :—

"SALISBURYS," "FLOR DE SUMATRAS,"
"BEACONSFIELDS," "GOLD MOHURS,"

with the evident intention of leading the Public to believe that the inferior, and in most cases worthless, articles sold by them to the aforesaid dealers are Cigars manufactured by us.

We beg to draw special notice to the fact that every box of Cigars sent out by us has the Registered Trade Mark of our Firm branded on the lid, and a facsimile of our signature appears on the end Label; and to say that any Cigars, bearing the following names, *viz.* :—

"SALISBURYS," "IMPERIALS," "MAYOS,"
"BEACONSFIELDS," "SUMATRAS," "LITTLE RANDOLPHS,"
"GOLD MOHURS," "BORNEOS," & "SIESTAS,"

not bearing our Brand and Signature, as above stated, are Spurious Imitations of our now much-appreciated Brands.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
BRANCHES—BANGALORE & OOTACAMUND.
FACTORY—DINDIGUL.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 121 Military Messes and 32 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
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PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
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COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
[illegible]	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
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WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
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SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
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ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

FOR SALE.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.
VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE, TARDEO ROAD.

IN whole lot or in small areas. Very suitable for all classes of house builders. Within stone's throw of the Grant Road Station. Open to the West. For particulars apply to the Undersigned.

N. N. WASLEKAR, C.E.,
Office, 11, Tamarind Lane.

JUST PUBLISHED.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1891.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—*Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.*

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1891, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 149, High Holborn, LONDON.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL.....£3,200,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Rampart Row, W. Acting Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 588,075
REST ..... ,, 215,333

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—
FIXED, for 12 months.....5 per cent. per annum
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 50,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody: NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St., Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital.....$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 92,96,677·07
Balance in Course of Payment.....$ 7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund.....$ 68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$100,00,000·00

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
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E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.
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A. H. PHILPOTTS, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.
THOMAS JACKSON, } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON, }

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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4½ Per Cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 21, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

THE REMAINING LAST LOT OF GENT'S LACE BOOTS FOR MONSOON SEASON.

On FRIDAY, the 12th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, to the highest bidder, without reserve.

Another lot of gent's lace boots, (brown and black calf leather) specially made for monsoon wear.

Each one pair will be put for sale for the convenience of the buyers.

Now on view.

SALE of Mincing Machines, Tinc ture Press, Coffee Mills, Kerosine Oil Stoves, Kerosine Table Lamps, Carriage Lamps, Zinc Bath Tubs, &c.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their sale room, in Meadow Street, No. 21, on FRIDAY, the 12th June, at 2 p.m.

An Invoice containing carriage and buggy lamps of various designs by J. C. and Lord, of Burmingham.

An Invoice containing large and small size, Tincture-press, coffee mills, Tobaco cutters, mincing machines, scrapers, &c.

An Invoice of zinc bath tubs.

An Invoice of Regulating clocks 8 days.

2 cases, Turkish bath towels.

1 case, containing fancy goods, such as accordians, concertinas, Photo frames and albums, smoking pipes, watch chains, money purse, scent bottles, money purse, &c.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, June 10, 1891.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th inst. at 1 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla, opposite the Tramway stables, the handsome F.-P. blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated-ware, glass and crockeryware, pictures, carpets, lamps, fancy table ornaments, &c., the property of a gentleman.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Shamrock Lodge," Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first rate 12 stops harmonium, a nearly new tricycle by Marcks, Brass pedastal kerosine oil hall lamps, handsome table and hanging kerosine oil lamps by Hink's and Ditmar, real Persian and Duree carpets, side saddle with bridle, rich table ornaments, handsome clocks, Singer Sewing machine, one Bradford's Patent "Vowel" A-1 washing, wringing and mangling machine, specially imported and brand-new (and easily worked and most useful article), one single-seated miniature light brougham, &c., the property of T. Kleinknecht, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

On TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Malabar Hill, near the Police Chowky, Government House Road, the valuable and handsome F. P. blackwood and teakwood substantial-made household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned upright pianoforte by S. Rose & Co., Wilcox and Gibb's hand sewing machine, fish bowl on stand, aviary, rich table ornaments, Sink's table and hanging lamps, real Persian velvet-piled carpets, handsome pictures, &c., the property of F. C. TURNER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOWS AT SATARA.

Under instructions from the administratrix of the estate of the late Mr. Cooverjee Cowasjee Shapoorjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Satara, on SATURDAY, the 27th inst., at 4 p.m.—

The two furnished bungalows, Nos. 1 and 2, with their respective out-houses, stables, and coach houses, situated near the Soldiers' Barracks on the road leading to the Mahavly River.

The Bungalow No. 1 is pucka-built, with tiled roof, and has the following accommodation:—1 drawing, 1 dinning, and 2 bed-rooms, with dressing and bath-rooms. There is also a well in the compound. The bungalow is at present in the occupation of the Regimental Mess at a monthly rental of Rs. 40.

The Bungalow No. 2 is also pucka-built, with tiled roof, and has the following accommodation:—1 drawing, 1 dinning, 1 office, and 2 bed-rooms, with dressing and bath-rooms. It is at present in the occupation of Major Hutchinson and Lieut. King at a monthly rental of Rs. 40.

The sale will be held at the Bungalow known as "Babool Bund," opposite the Native Infantry Officers' Mess, and for further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned at Bombay, or to Mr. Byramjee Cooverjee, Fountain Hotel, Mahableshwur.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
SUIT No. 231 OF 1890.

EWART LATHAM and Co. .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
SHEWSHANKER GOPALLJEE.....Defendant.

In pursuance of directions contained in the decrees made herein on the 1st day of December 1890 and on the 12th day of February 1891, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will by order of the plaintiffs above named sell by Public Auction on the premises on a date to be hereafter fixed if not disposed of in the meantime by private contract the undermentioned valuable lands, &c.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground situate and being in D ward at Chekulwadi on the south side of the Foras and otherwise called the Grant Road and on the east side of the Chunam Kiln without the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3547 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage or bungalow and outhouses standing thereon and assessed by the municipality under ward No. 370 and street No. 4, and which said piece of ground is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 435, new number 13916, old survey No. 138, and new survey No. 1-7041 and is bounded on the east by the line of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, on the west by a Government gutter or drain, on the north by the land of Khoja Sheriff Ganjee, and on the south by the land of Macoond Gujar Set and the said here tenements are now in the possession of Messrs. EWART, LATHAM and Co.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, June 10, 1891.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF 3 VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES ON THE APOLLO RECLAMATION ESTATE.

By order of the mortgagee, Thucker Goculdass Madhowjee and pursuant to the power of sale contained in two separate indentures of mortgage bearing date the 21st February and 28th May, 1883, respectively, and made between Mr. Hassum Meeya Ahmed of the one part, and the said Thucker Goculdass Madhowjee of the other part, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant at 4 p.m., the following landed properties, on account and at the risk of the said mortgagor, Mr. Hassum Meeya Ahmed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, Attorneys for the mortgagee or to the undersigned.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, situate on the Apollo Reclamation Estate of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, admeasuring 645 1-9 square yards, together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling-houses or buildings standing thereon, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the north by the site of a proposed Road, on or towards the south by the vacant ground belonging to the said Trustees, on or towards the east by the vacant ground belonging to the said Trustees, and on or towards the west by the Colaba Causeway, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2560, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. , Street No. , and which said premises are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Hassum Meeya Ahmed.

LOT No. 2.

All that the right, title and interest of the said Goculdass Madhowjee as second mortgagee in all that piece or parcel of leasehold land, situate on the Apollo Reclamation Estate of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (425 8-9) square yards, together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses or buildings standing thereon, and bounded as follows:—*That is to say, on or towards the north and south by* land leased to the said Hassum Meeya Ahmed on or towards the east by the vacant land belonging to the said Trustees, and on or towards the west by the Colaba Causeway, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2560, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. , and Street No. , and are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are now in the occupation of tenants of the said Hassun Meeya Ahmed.

Notice is hereby given that the said above premises Lot. 2 will be sold subject to an indenture of mortgage bearing date the 29th February, 1888, and made between the said Hassun Meeya Ahmed of the one part and Mr. Byramjee Dorabshaw Nariman of the other part to secure a sum of Rs. 18,000 and interest thereon.

LOT No. 3.

All that the right, title, and interest of the said Goculdass Madhowjee as second mortgagee in all that piece or parcel of leasehold land, situate on the Apollo Reclamation Estate of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (500 6-9) square yards, together with the messuages, tenements, and dwelling houses or buildings standing thereon, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the north by a plot of land leased to the said Hassum Meeya Ahmed, on or towards the south by the site of a proposed road, on or towards the east by vacant land belonging to the said trustees, and on or towards the west by the Colaba Causeway, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2560, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. , Street No. , and are situate in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Hassum Meeya Ahmed.

Notice is hereby given that the above Lot No. 3 will be sold subject to an indenture of mortgage bearing date the 30th day of July, 1887, and an indenture of further charge bearing date the 9th day of November, 1887, and respectively made between the said Hassum Meeya Ahmed of the one part and Mr. Munchershaw Bezanjee of the other part to secure the sums of Rupees 20,000 and 5,000 respectively, and interest thereon.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, June 10, 1891.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, in the shop lately occupied by Messrs. Geyer and Co., Ld., the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, crockery and glassware, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c. the property of a gentleman.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT BAZAR GATE AND MODY STREET, OR OTHERWISE CALLED MODI KHANA.

Under instructions from the Special Commissioner and Receiver appointed in Suit No. 365 of 1889 (Dhunbaiji vs. Nowrojee Bomanjee and others) Messrs. Bennett and Co. will at the following dates and hours sell by Public Auction, on the respective premises, the following very valuable landed properties in different lots :—

LOT No. 1.—On THURSDAY, the 11th June, 1891, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the shops standing thereon, situate at Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 5397 and standing in the name of Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee since deceased, and containing by admeasurement 99 ninety-nine square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On the North by Bazar Gate Street, on the south by a public passage, on the east by the said Bazar Gate Street, and on the west by the property of Vandravandass Purshotam

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount Paid-up.		Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash ifsate.
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	750,000	500	500	8 p.c.p.a.	960
Bank of Bengal	240,000	600	all	5 pr. ct.	1 000
Bank of Madras	110,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	122½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£25
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	185
New Oriental Bank	60,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160
Silver Share ..	..	..	..	..	104

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock] Ashdown	10,000	200	200	10	260
	750	150	150	7½	182½ x
BackBaylIaths	2500	50	50	12	17
Badhan Pile..	5,000	100	100	12	62
Bapty Bros....	16,625	200	185	13	42
Borar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 no n
Bombay Fire Insurance ..	600	2,500	1,00	70	1,000
Bombay &Burmah Trading Corporation .	1,000	2,500	1,50	135	3,575
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	33½	900
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	25	88
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	900
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	10	4 pr. ct.	20
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	50	Nil	400
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills..	1,500	200	200	Rs. 1	177½
Geyer &Co., Ld	500	100	70	—	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn....	5,00	10	1	10 pr. ct	13
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct	75
Kemp & Co.....	4,000	200	175	20½	315
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	30	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,50	100	10	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	100
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct	5idx
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	—	90
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ..	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	170
Oriental Loan, Phillips & Co., Ld.	5,000	20	8	pr. ct	15
Port Canning Co.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct	70
Prince of Wales Fire In.	6,000	1,000	1,00	20	415
Royal Flour Mills	250	8,00	(1,000	N div	2,350
Soundy & Co..	2,500	100	100	—	48
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100	9	83-4
Treacher & Co.	1,000	100	100 & 20	—	60
Thacker & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	970
Telephone Co.	1,500	100	100	10	91
Western India Flour	9,200	25	25	5-8	17
	—	—	—	—	20

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad ..	800	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs.15	515xd
Anglo-Indian..	10,315	100	100	4	89
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	2 pr. ct.	50
Bombay Uniol	900	1,000	1,00	25	725x
BombayCotton Manfg Co...	600	500	500	20	420
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	650
City of Bombay Mills....	800	1,000	1,00	Rs. 50	995
Connaught Mills	800	500	25	10 pr. ct	630
Colaba Land & Mill	1,000	700	700	15	625x
Coorla Mills ..	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	460
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	485
Dhan Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825xd
Empress	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	625
Framjee Petit.	11,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	565x
Gordon Mills..	12,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	110
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	775
Hinguanghat Mill	700	..	25	10 pr. ct.	99
Howard and Bulloughs ..	1,500	500	500	25	627½
Hyderabad....	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	790
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	330
Indian Manfg..	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	970
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	640
Jaffer Alli	600	500	50	Nil.	345
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	11,000	250	250	10	230x
Jewraz Baloo..	1,000	1,000	(1,000	30	805
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.....	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	590
Khandelsh	750	1,000	1,00	30	650
Khangaum Manfg. Co..	400	25	25	Nil.	560
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,00	40	560
Leopold.....	8,500	100	100	15	pr. ct 197½
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,800	1,000	1,00	35	995
Madras United.	350	1,000	1,00	100	1,900x
Mahaluxmee ..	600	1,000	1,00	Nil.	325
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulbarga)	2,400	50	50	pr. ct	500 no
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 60	1,200xd
Mazagon	5,000	250	25	5	115
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,00	70	1,630
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.....	4,500	100	10	7 pr. c	105
National	600	1,00	1,00	Nil.	170
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,00	Rs. 40	665
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	405xd
Presidency Mills Co(Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,135
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills.	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,370
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	505
Southern India.	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100 nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	280
Sun Mills, Ld..	1,300	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	590
Swadeshi Mills.	3,000	500	500	Nil.	470
Victoria Mills...	550	1,000	1,000	24	380xd
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	770
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	705
Ripon Mills....	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,040
Lord Reay Mfg.	415	1,000	1,000	25	700
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.....	200	1,000	1,000	Nil.	80
Britannia Mills.	1,000	1,00	1,000	Nil.	670
Central India..	3,750	500	500	35	1,115
Wadia Mills ..	1,000	1,00	1,00	..	500

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,000
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	790x
Apollo	750	2,000	2,000	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	125
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	—	550
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45	dvd 330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,350
English Press and Manfg.					193
Fort	180	250	—	Rs. 20	95
French	515	18,500	8,500	50	525
Harvey and Sabapathy ..	300	500	all	20	
Hemgrell Press Co., Ld.....	450	450	500	30	410x
Khangaum	750	100	all	32½	140
Khangaum	240	450	450	54	433
Mahmadpura Cotton S. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	570
Mercantile ...	1,000	125	125	10	90
Mofussil Co ..	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	415
Munmar M....	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	212½
New Borar	1,200	500	500	45	965
New Indian ..	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	100
Prince of Wales	602	500	500	40	325
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	20	80
Sassoon.....	300	500	500		80
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	200
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	410
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,300	250	250	75	240
Volkart.....	—	1,000		Rs. 80	825

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,40
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	—	£18	—	do.	421

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	22-13
China Leaf	,,	22-10 nom.
Bar Gold, New	,,	22 ,,
Do. Old	,,	22-2 ,,
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	,,	22-10
English Sovereigns	,,	14-8
Do. Dragons	,,	14-3
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	,,	106-10
Bar Silver 17½ Do.	,,	106-14
Bycee Silver	,,	106

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.

H. E. the Governor leaves Grant Road Station for Ahmedabad, 9-35 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The steamer Chelydra arrived yesterday from Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Longoe (s), and Northumbria (s), for Dunkirk.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar, Mombassa, Mozambique, and Delagoa Bay, per extra s. s. Rajputana, will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. to-day.

DEATH OF A POPULAR RAILWAY OFFICIAL.—Many in Bombay will regret to learn that Mr. Robert Riddel, late District Engineer of the G. I. P. Railway, at Jubbulpur, died at Southampton, on the 16th ultimo.

STREET ACCIDENT.—A Hindu woman, named Kashi, whilst walking along Mombadevi Road, was knocked down and run over by a victoria. As she was seriously injured she was removed to the Gokuldass Tejpal Hospital.

ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—Early yesterday morning John William Smith, a seaman, on board the s.s. Eiffel Tower, accidentally fell from the forward gangway to the quay, fracturing his hip. He was immediately taken to the European General Hospital.

A CHILD ROBBED.—Ramchander Lala, living at Kalbadevi, reports to the police that, whilst his little child, aged 4 years, was playing in the street, in front of the house, on Monday evening, somebody enticed him away to Marine Lines and there robbed him of two silver anklets, valued at Rs. 4.

THE HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the 1st of May last, there were 91 bullocks, 47 horses, and 12 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of May 78 bullocks, 15 horses, and 17 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 72 bullocks, 33 horses, and 14 dogs were discharged from the hospital. 2 cases among bullocks, 1 case among horses, and 3 cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month.

PRESENTATION TO A MILL MANAGER.—An interesting ceremony took place on the 6th June at "The Nest," Chinchpoogly, on the occasion of the retirement of Mr. Nanabhoy Muncherji Banaji, the Indo-China mill manager, who has been connected with the mill since its first starting. All the clerks, masters, and operatives assembled, and an address was read to him on their behalf by the mill head-clerk, Mr. Framji Cursetjee, who also presented him with a silver cup on behalf of the employes under him. They all thanked him for his ever kind treatment and due regard for the welfare of his men, also for his able management of the mill. He thanked them all in return stating he had done all he could consistent with his duty, and was greatly touched at this kind regard for him. After refreshments and flowers had been distributed, the company dispersed.

WOMAN BRANDED WITH A RED-HOT IRON.—At the Esplanade Police Courts, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Heeroo, a girl of seventeen, charged her husband, Mojoo Sidloopurnam, with branding her on her left thigh on the 25th of April. The girl, it appears, had on the day previous to the offence prosecuted her husband for refusing to maintain her; but on her husband expressing his willingness to support her she returned, to his protection, in Hanooman Lane. The girl attributed the act of her husband as the outcome of her proceedings against him in Court, which he considered cast a slight upon him. The manner in which he committed the brutal act was, she said, as follows :—When she was asleep he closed the room-door, gagged her mouth to prevent her screaming, and branded her with a red-hot nail. She reported the matter to the police, who sent her to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where her wounds were dressed. Heeroo called evidence to support her story and the medical evidence showed that the branding could have been caused by a nail. The Magistrate, in reviewing the evidence of Heeroo's witnesses, pointed out several material discrepancies and expressing a doubt as to whether he would be justified in convicting the prisoner upon contradictory statements ordered him to be discharged.

THE FREEMASONS OF HYDERABAD AND H. H. THE NIZAM.—This part of the Deccan seems to be making fair progress towards the furtherance of the Masonic [illegible] writes a Chudderghaut correspondent. Secunderabad itself, the military cantonment, can well boast of three lodges, and Chudderghaut has one. There appears to be no doubt that good-will and order prevail, for, on the night of Friday last, at a masonic banquet this has been fully exemplified. The Worshipful Master the very first Mahomedan-elect who was installed in that degree of Lodge No. 1444 E. C., some time in March last felt it binding on the part of the fraternity to recognise the ruler of these vast domains and therefore at banquet on the night of Friday last, after the usual constitutional toasts (*viz.*, of H. M. the Queen-Empress of India and the Craft, and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales the Grand Master of Freemasonry in the world), that of H. H. the Nizam was proposed, and to say the least, was most loyally and cheerfully pledged by the brethren of the mystic tie, thus, while fully recognising the great Architect in creating and building up the true life in man, was duly acknowledged. Considering the population of this city and the fact of a number of his Highness's noblemen and officers residing therein, who are members of the ancient Order, it is most desirable that another lodge should be soon established in the city itself.

THE CHARGE OF ENTICING AWAY A MARRIED WOMAN.—James Ingle appeared on remand at the Esplanade Police Courts, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, in response to the charge of adultery and enticing away a married woman with criminal intent, lodged against him by Mr. Rozario, a retired pensioned apothecary. Mr. Allan Turner appeared for the complainant, and Lord Colin Campbell, instructed by Mr. Wilkin, for the defence. The learned counsel for the defendant continued the cross-examination of Mrs. Rozario, her mother, Mrs. Simpson, and Miss Rozario. The latter admitted assuming the name of Miss Simpson when attending the Grant Medical College for reasons of her own, and thought there was no harm in going by her mother's maiden name. The defendant met her at the Khandalla station, and told her on reaching the house to address him and her mother as Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, since their real names were not known to the people there. It was only on one occasion that she spoke to her father about her mother's conduct with the defendant after he returned to Bombay from his trip at sea. Mrs. Rozario in cross-examination said that she attended to the defendant twice or thrice a day, while he was suffering from carbuncles. No correspondence passed between herself and her relations during her absence, as she knew it would be of short duration. After some further cross-examination the proceedings were adjourned to the 18th instant at 3 p.m.

AN ARTFUL THIEF.—At the instance of Mr. Arnold Bachman, a partner in the firm of C. Hanoizar and Co., watch-makers, Hornby Row, Fort, Inspector Briscoe charged Pallonjee Sorabjee Dalal, a Parsee, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts, yesterday, with cheating on February 11, and applied for a warrant of arrest. The statement of the complainant was to the effect that the accused went to the shop of the watch-maker and asked for two metal-cased watches with chains and selected them at a price of Rs. 35, promising to give the complainant's peon a fifty-rupee currency note, provided he accompained him with Rs. 15 in cash, the difference after payment. This suggestion was agreed to, but the peon returned an hour after its settlement without the note, and informed Mr. Bachman that the Parsee told him to wait downstairs at an office in Elphinstone Circle until he returned with the note. Before going up, however, the accused induced the sepoy to give him the two watches, the receipt bills for the same, and the Rs. 15 in cash. The matter was reported to the police who arrested the Parsee at Thakordwar, whence he was brought to the Boree Bunder Police Station, and identified by the complainant. The Magistrate issued a warrant upon which Pallonjee was apprehended, but on being placed before his Worship yesterday gave his name as Rustomjee Postonjee. On the representation of the police officer that there were other charges of cheating against the prisoner the Magistrate remanded him to custody, but said he would release him in Rs. 500 personal recognisance if a surety could be found for that amount.

A DANGEROUS SERVANT.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Inspector Holdway charged Rama Sakia, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with assaulting Mr. Alfred Walker, a gauger in her Majesty's Customs, doing duty at the Prince's Dock, and living at Mazagon. On the 2nd instant while the complainant and his wife were taking their breakfast they asked the accused to open a cupboard and bring a glass jar for filling sugar. The accused tried to open the cupboard with a false key for which his master remonstrated with him. The accused brought the jar, filled it with sugar, and then left his employer's house. He returned in a quarter-of-an-hour and without any warning threw a glass jug at his master, striking him on the head, and cutting him very severely. He then tried to run away, but was arrested by Mr. Middleton, a guard in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway. The complainant stepped into the witness-box and after detailing the facts said that the accused was sometimes a good servant, but at other he was very troublesome and lost his temper. Four or five days ago, when one of his friends had called at his house, advised him to dismiss the accused, saying that he was formerly in his service, when he had assaulted a lady. The accused in his defence stated that the Saheb had slapped him in the face while he was filling the jar with sugar and so he became excited and in a fit of passion threw the jug at the complainant. Mrs. Walker, who appeared in the witness-box, denied that her husband had ever slapped the accused. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE sixth annual meeting of the directors of Messrs. Marcks and Company, Limited, was held at their business premises in Bombay yesterday afternoon, Mr. A. Mackenzie presiding. There were also present Messrs. C. R. Marcks, managing director, F. Fischer, director, W. Proctor, W. H. Nye, M. H. Nicholson, C. Schmid, and Jehangir Byramjee. The report of the directors for the year ending 28th February, 1891, was as follows :—

The sixth annual balance-sheet and statement of profit and loss, showing the results of the company's transactions for the year ending 28th February, 1891, which the directors have now the pleasure to submit to the shareholders, must be considered very satisfactory. There has been a steady increase of business in all departments, and the directors are pleased to state that the present year, so far as it has gone, shows every appearance of being as favorable as the one under report. During the past year the company's debt to the vendor for stock and good-will has been very largely reduced. In fact we may say that the good-will has been practically paid off, the whole account having been reduced by about Rs. 60,000. A further sum of nearly Rs. 35,000 has been paid away for previously unclaimed dividends for the third and fourth years. The stock has been carefully taken by the company's assistants and verified by the managing director, and ample allowance has been made for any goods which may be supposed to have deteriorated in value. A favourable feature in the year's working is that after writing off all the debts that are considered bad or doubtful, the outstandings are decreased by about Rs. 22,000. The amount available for distribution, including balance from last year, is Rs. 72,549-0-7.

The chairman, in proposing the adoption of the report, said he was sure the shareholders would be so satisfied with the last year's working that they would require little or no explanation from him. The Company's business during the past year had been a very brilliant one, and although not having any exceptionally large items of business, they were fairly and fully satisfied with the whole working. The report would show the shareholders that the directors had done everything possible in their interest.

Mr. C. Schmid seconded, and the report and balance-sheet was unanimously adopted.

Mr. F. Fischer proposed, and Mr. W. Proctor seconded, that a dividend of Rs. 10 per share be paid.

Mr. J. Rich, a retiring director, was re-elected, and on the motion of Mr. Jehangir Byramjee, seconded by Mr. Nye, Mr. N. S. Symons was elected auditor, at a remuneration of Rs. 300 per annum.

A vote of thanks to the chairman, the managing director, and the directors concluded the business.

HOMELESS LEPER RELIEF FUND.

THE following subscriptions paid into the Bank of Bombay are acknowledged with thanks :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mr. Aga Abdul Husen Shirazi	500	0	0
Subscriptions from Worli residents...	5	0	0
Total Rs.....	505	0	0
Amount previously acknowledged	74,718	9	6
Grand Total Rs....	75,223	9	6

The following additional subscriptions have been promised (fiftieth list) :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mr. Aga Abdul Husen Shirazi.....	500	0	0
Subscriptions from Worli residents...	5	0	0
Total Rs.....	505	0	0
Subscriptions already promised	75,518	9	6
Grand Total Rs....	76,123	9	6

Subscribers are requested to pay the amount of their subscriptions into the Bank of Bombay.

H. A. ACWORTH,
R. M. SAYANI,
HARKISONDAS NAROTAMDAS,
Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th June, 1891.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 4.

Pearse, Lt-Col, Bo R A, off leave, from Matheran.

JUNE 8.

Bertie, Major, Punjab, 1st R W Fusirs. on duty, from London.
Kelly, Surg, Ms Medical Staff, on duty, from Europe.
Codrington, Lt, Ms Wilts Regt, on duty, from Curragh Camp.
Reid, Capt, Bengal, K O S Borderers, on leave, from London.
Pigott, Lt, Ms Chesr Regt, on leave, from London.
Macdonald, Surgn, Bengal, I M S, on leave, from Europe.

DEPARTURES.—June 9.

Maguire, Capt, Madras 2nd Lancers, on furlough, to Central Africa.
Christie, Capt, Bengal, 35th Sikhs, on furlough, to England.
Reid, Capt, Bengal, K O S. Bord, from leave, to Naini Tal.
Pigott, Lt, Ms, Cheshire Regt, on duty, to Belgaum.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 10th June, 1891.

The following promotion is ordered :—Battery Sergt. Major A. W. Seabrooke to be Regimental Sergt.-Major, with effect from the 23rd May 1891.

By Order.
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 6.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon-Major J McConnell officiates as Surgeon-Supt, General Hospital, Calcutta.

Hon'ble H T Prinsep, Calcutta, High Court, has leave from the 10th of June to the 2nd of Sept.

The services of Lieut F Thatcher, of the Corps of Guides, are placed at the disposal of Burma for employment in the Burma Police.

The services of the Rev Kinsman are placed at the disposal of the North-West Provinces.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt R Campbell to the Station Staff Officer, Sialkot, vice Bullock, appointed Deputy Assist Adj-Genl.

Second Lieut V Huges, Lincolnshire Regt, is admitted to the Staff Corps, with the rank of Lieutenant.

The following are admitted to the Staff Corps :—Second Lieuts F A Pearson, Manchester Regt; and W White, West Riding Regt, but to rank as Lieutenants.

LEAVE AND FURLOUGH.

Capt B Allen, for one year. Lieuts C Davies, and H Head, R A, for six months.

VOLUNTEERS.

Calcutta Volunteers.—W R Senior to be Second Lieuts.

Assam Volunteers—Capt A O'Donnell to be Adjt vice Priestly, the tenure of whose appointment has expired.

East Indian Railway Volunteers,—Lieut C Clarke to be Captain.

N W Provinces Volunteers.—Lieut Col B Lawrence, CIE, is granted the honorary rank of Colonel as a special case.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr Merrett, Postmaster, Madras, has leave for six months, Mr J Bower acts during his absence.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Surg.-Major F Wright is appointed to the medical charge of the Bundelkhand Political Agency.

Second Lieut Knox officiates as Wing Officer, Meywar Bhil Corps.

Mr C Biddulph is appointed Assist Commissioner of the third cases, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Mr S Schmuck is recognised as Consul for the Netherlands at Aden.

Second Lieut C Thornhill officiates as Wing Officer, Bhopal Battalion.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. Owa, Ex Eng of the first grade, at his own request retires from the 1st of June.

Mr. S. Hutchinson, of the Indian Telegraph Department, reverts to his substantive appointment on the return from leave of Mr. C. P. Landon.

TEMPORARY PROMOTIONS.

Mr. S. Hutchinson, to be Superintendent, third grade
Mr M Adam's to be Superintendent, third grade.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*N. W. P. and Oudh Gazette*. June 6.)

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. W. G. Jackson, Joint Magistrate, 1st grade, has been granted an extension of furlough for six months.

Mr. M. Hill, Assistant Conse of Forests, in charge of the Gorakhpur Forest Divn, privilege leave for three months.

Mr H S Stanley-Clarke, Dist Supt of Police, Basti, leave on medical certificate for one month.

Col G E Erskine, Commissioner, Kumaun Div, privilege leave for three months.

Mr B B Osmaston, officiating Deputy Conservator of Forests, 4th grade, on special duty, privilege leave for six weeks.

Mr R J M Pocock, Dist Supt of Police, Hamirpur, privilege leave for three months' from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr L B Simeon, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, officiating Personal Assist to Chief Engr and Under-Secy to Govt, N-W Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Dept, Buildings and Roads and Railway Branches, is granted six months special leave on urgent private affairs.

APPOINTMENTS.

Inspector J Sykes, 1st grade of the Saharanpur district, to hold charge of the current duties of the office of District Superintendent of Police, Sharanpur, and to exercise the general powers of a District Supt of Police during the absence on leave of Col C H Cantor.

Mr W R Burkitt, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Oudh, during the absence on leave of Mr. W Young, CSI.

Mr M S Howell, LLD, CIE, District and Sessions Judge, Shahjahanpur, to officiate as Additional Judicial Commissioner, Oudh, during the absence on deputation of Mr. W R Burkitt.

Babu Raghunath Pathak, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, attached to the Gorakhpur Forest Division, to hold charge of the Division in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. M Hill.

Mr C W W Hope, Joint Magistrate, Benares, to officiate as City Magistrate, Lucknow, from the date on which he takes over charge from Mr F J Cooke.

Mr C W W Hope, Offg City Magistrate, Lucknow, to hold charge of the office of Wasika Officer, Lucknow, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the date on which he takes over charge from Mr F J Cooke.

Mr A R Sutherland, Ex Eng, 3rd grade, is appointed to officiate as personal Assist to Chief Engr and Under-Secy to Govt, N W Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Dept, Buildings and Roads and Railway Branches, during the absence of Mr L B Simeon, granted special leave.

Pending the arrival of Mr Sutherland, Mr F O Oertel, Assist Engr, 1st grade, temporarily attached to the Public Works Dept, Secretariat, on special duty, will officiate as Personal Assist to Chief Engr and Under-Secy to Government, N-W Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Dept, Buildings and Roads and Railway Branches.

POSTING.

Mr H S Stanley-Clarke, Assist Dist Supt of Police, 1st grade, to the Kumaun-Garhwal Police.

PROMOTIONS.

From the date on which Colonel F M Newbery was promoted to the 2nd grade of District and Sessions Judges—

Col T R Cowie, District and Sessions Judge, 4th grade, to be District and Sessions Judge, 3rd grade.

Mr R H Macleod, Judge, Small Cause Court, Allahabad, to be District and Sessions Judge, 4th grade, but to continue to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Benares.

Mr H W W Raynolds, Joint Magistrate, 1st grade, to be Judge, Small Cause Court, Allahabad, but to continue to officiate as District and Sessions Judge, Banda.

TRANSFERS.

Mr J J Larkin, offig Depy Collector, from Benares to Eath.

Mr F J Cooke, offig City Magistrate, Lucknow, on being relieved by Mr C W W Hope, to the Fyzabad district, as Assist Commissioner.

Chundan Gopal Overseer, 1st grade, Cawnpore district, is transferred to the Banda district as District Engineer, vice Rae Chundan Lal Sahib, Assist Engineer, granted privilege leave.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The services of Surgeon W G Thorld, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner (sub pro tem) 3rd Circle, N-W Provinces and Oudh, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, Home Dept, from 18th April.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, June 4.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

11th Bengal Lancers—Lieut H Coape Smith, offg Wing Officer on probation, 11th Bengal Infantry, to be offg Squadron Officer on probation.

9th Bengal Lt Infy—Capt C H Billings, Wing Officer, 11th Bengal Infy, to be offg Wing Commander, with effect from date of joining, vice Westmorland, offg as Assist Adjt-Genl, Hyderabad Contingent.

2nd Lieut W L R Amesbury, East Lancashire Regt, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be offg Wing Officer on probation.

34th Pioneers—Capt M C Cooke-Collis, Wing Commander, Corps of Guides, to be Wing Commander, with effect from date of joining, vice Hogg, appointed 2nd-in-Command, 33rd Punjab Infantry.

Lieut C E Lees, Durham L I, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be offg Wing Officer on probation.

29th Gurhwali Regiment—Capt A G C Brown, D S O, Wing Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Campbell, appointed Commandant, 38th Dogras.

Capt A C O'Donnell, Wing Officer, 40th Bengal Infantry, to be Wing Commander, vice Browne.

Royal Engineers—Col A M Brandreth, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, lately employed in the Public Works Dept, is permitted to reside at Kasouli or elsewhere in the Sirhind District.

Lieut. K. K. Knapp, Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Lucknow to Manipur and join No. 8 (Bengal) Mountain Battery, to which he has been appointed.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut. G. M. Lumsden, Seaforth Highlanders, is directed to proceed to England at his own expense to join 1st Battalion of his Regiment to which he has been removed.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant :—2nd Lieuts. A. H. Wilson, A. K. Rawlins, and W. H. Paterson, East Surrey Regiment.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England :—

Royal Horse Artillery—Lieut H. Rouse, "P" Battery, for six months on medical certificate.

2nd Dragoon Guards.—Capt J C A Anstice, for six months, on private affairs.

1st Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Lieut His Highness Prince C V A L E A of Schlessing-Holstein. G C B, for four months, on urgent private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—Cavalry.—Col A R D Mackenzie, C B, A D C, in India, on private affairs.

Indian Medical Service—Surgeon Major, A S Reid, M B, for six months, to Simla, on medical certificate.

A HIGHLY interesting archæological discovery has been made at Athens. A short distance from the Kerameikon several tombs of the fourth, fifth, and seventh centuries B.C. have been opened and found to contain numerous vases, four amphoræ, almost as high as a man, the largest yet found in Greece, two statuettes representing lions and bearing hieroglyphic inscriptions, and also a human skeleton in a good state of preservation.

THE Lahore paper writes :—We have already noticed the commencement of hostilities between Umra Khan of Jandol and the Khan of Nawaji's confederacy in the capture of Shukratahi by the latter. About seven days ago, we now learn, an attempt was made by Umra Khan in person to recover it, but he failed. In the fighting about forty casualties are said to have occurred. Muhammad Ashraf Khan, a brother of the ex-Khan of Dir and a son of the ex-Khan, had, with a force from Kohistan, managed to get possession of Shiringal a Dir territory which belonged to Umra Khan, by treachery; but the latter, hearing of it, at once sent men under his brother Muhammed Shah Khan to retake the place. Whereupon the inhabitants again changed sides, through fear, and not only surrendered to Muhammad Shah Khan, but seized and gave up the Khan of Dir's brother and son, who have been carried off as prisoners to Bajaur. This news requires confirmation, perhaps, as it comes from Umra Khan's men: but it is not unlikely to be true as the men of Dir have always during recent hostilities distinguished themselves by their treacherous readiness to transfer their allegiance from one side to the other. As, however, the ex-Khan of Dir's son, who is said to have been captured, is the grandson on his mother's side of the Mehter of the Chitral, this might widen the circle of

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

8-DAY BRACKET CLOCKS, in fancy imitation oak and gilt or fancy stained blackwood cases, well seasoned, 5 in. dial, from 15 to 18 inches high, Rs. 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, and 30.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Clockmakers, Bombay and Poona.

NATIVE ART POTTERY.—Wonderland, School of Art Compound. Native Designs and Shapes. Suitable for Presents. Very Moderate Prices.

I. F. N. S. & I. SOCIETY'S SCHOOL.—The LODGE, Girgaum. School WILL RE-OPEN on WEDNESDAY, 10th June, at 10 a. m.

SOOTH YOUR WORRIED MIND.—LONG PLAYING MUSICAL BOX, playing for 2½ hours when once wound. A CAPITAL NOVELTY ever imported in India.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watch-maker, No. 42, Medows Street.

PILSENER BEER, ELEPHANT BRAND.—A fresh supply of this favourite Beer has just come to hand, to be followed up monthly. Rs. 4-4 per doz. in cases of 4 doz. bottles, Rs. 2-10 per doz. in cases of 6 doz. half bottles. Apply to WILLIAM BELL and Co. 5, Bell Lane.

MATHEMATICS.—WANTED a CAPABLE MAN to teach Trigonometry, Algebra, and Logarithms, for three hours daily. Rs. 30 monthly. Apply "X.Z.," this Office.

WANTED an appointment as LADIES' COMPANION or GOVERNESS by a young English Lady. "N.G.," care of this Office.

TO NATIVE PRINCES OR CLUB MANAGERS.—WANTED ENGAGEMENT by an experienced Steward. "T.E.G.," care of this Office.

VICTORIA FOR SALE.—English-built, very light, by Kinross. Rs. 450. Address "B.," care of this Office.

STEEL TARGETS FOR AIR GUN Practice of different kinds, from Rs. 5, Rs. 6, Rs. 10 and Rs. 15.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

SELECT WRITINGS of the Most Rev. Dr. LEO MEURIN, S.J. Price, Rs. 2-4. Apply to P. A. COLACO, "Examiner Press," Fort, Bombay.

TO LET.—UPSTAIR BUNGALOWS, No. 18 Queen Garden Road, from middle of July, and No. 1, Alexandra Road, Ghorpori. Apply to PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel.

TO LET—LARGE ROOM in the Fort. Apply "LET," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

IN consequence of daily increasing demand for accommodation at RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR, it is much extended. Single Ladies and Gent can now have Private Sitting-rooms attached. Those New Suites of Rooms are ventilated on Scientific principle and with the latest Sanitary Improvements. Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent, under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year. New Assurances £1,379,092. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

COCA WINE.—A powerful Nerve Stimulant. Restores the functions of the digestive organs and strengthens the mental and physical powers. Price Rs. 2 per bottle. PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of [illegible] postage, Anna 1.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

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Asthma, Cough, Dropsy, Worms, Gravel, Chronic Fevers, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Giddiness, Nervousness, Headache, Internal Sores, Phosphatic Deposits, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Fluor-Albus, Catarrh.

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E. NORTON,
24½, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 9.

CONSOLS advanced ⅛ per cent. in London yesterday, say to 95⅞ ; and the increasing ease in Money there is indicated by a further reduction of ⅜ per cent. in the market rates of discount, making them 2⅝ per cent. both for short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper. Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent higher, at 105. Bar Silver declined ⅛d. per oz. to 44⅜d., and Rupee Securities were ¼ lower in Fours, and ⅜ in 4½ per Cents., at £74¾ and £76¼ respectively ; but in New York the metal was unaltered in value, at 97½ cents, though with Exchange on London ¼ cent lower, at 4·87¾ dollars. The United States Treasury bought yesterday 532,000 ounces of Silver, at 97·87 to 98 cents. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 95½ ; Exchange on London was 3½ centimes higher, at fcs. 25·33.

The London Sheep Skin sale closed yesterday, Madras skins having been dull, and prices ½ to 1d. per lb. lower. 650,000 skins are stated by Reuter to have found buyers, though the total quantity offered was originally stated to be only 600,000 skins. The General Produce Markets appear to have undergone no change since the beginning of last week, yesterday's prices for Bombay Linseed having been 42s. and 41s. 6d. per quarter, *ex*-quay, for spot and arrival Seed, respectively ; the quotations for Wheat on the spot in Liverpool having been 8s. 5d. for No. 1 Soft White, 7s. 5d. for White Delhi, and 8s. 2d. for Soft Red per cental, *ex*-quay.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet, and Surats irregular, last evening, the total Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, including 400 East Indian. The price of spot Americans declined 1-16d., say to 4 11-16d. per lb. ; and American Arrivals were 3-64d. lower in all positions, excepting July-August, in which the decline was 1-16d. per lb., the extreme quotations being 4 17-32d. for June deliveries, and 4 13-16d. for October-November. Surats were unchanged in value. The day's Imports were 4,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

Prices of Cotton were unchanged in New York yesterday at 8⅜ cents for ready Mid.-Uplands, and 8·77 cents for September Futures. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 6,000 bales; and this season's figures now give the following comparison with those of the two preceding years :—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Monday's Receipts	6,000	800	600
Two days' do.	7,000	1,000	1,800
From 1st Sept. '90,	6,761,000	5,718,800	5,472,800

The feeling in our local Cotton Market has been quiet again to-day, and only a small business has been done, prices being quoted as before. The Mills have taken 700 bales, consisting of 350 Veerumgaum, at Rs. 156 ; 100 bales each of Bhownugger, at Rs. 168¼ ; Dhulia, at Rs. 134 ; and Kurrachee Ginned, at Rs. 145; and 50 Compta at Rs. 154¼ ; while for export, 400 bales of Bhownuggar have changed hands at Rs. 167-9 ; and 300 Dharwar, at Rs. 167-8 per candy.

WHEAT transactions in this market have been upon a small scale to-day ; but the feeling has been steady, and no further change in rates has taken place. *Seeds*, on the other hand, have been taken to a moderate extent for export, and a further advance of half-an anna per cwt. has taken place in the price of *Linseed*, which we now quote at Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 6-11 per cwt., other descriptions being unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	15,131 bales.
Wheat	218,704 cwt.
Linseed	36,963 "
Rapeseed	5,179 "
Gingelly	1,504 "
Poppyseed	3,097 "
Groundnuts	2,391 "
Castorseed	2,558 "

FREIGHTS are dull, and rates have been pressingly offered at 1s. to 1s. 6d. per ton below yesterday's rates ; but no fresh business of importance has transpired.

EXCHANGE opened quietly this morning at 1s. on 30 days' Bank Document and 1s. 5 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits for the mail, and after being flat all day with very little doing, closed weak at our quotations. Some demand for Bank remittance obtained early in the day ; and later, at a drop of 1-32d. a few Credits came out for early delivery, at 1s. 5 1-16d. We quote ready :—

Bank Bills on Demand	.....1s. 4 13-16d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic Transfer	...1s. 4¾d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	.....1s. 4 15-16d.	"
Credits do.	.....1s. 5 1-16d.	"
Francs do.	.....1·80¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak, and rates at one time declined ⅛ per cent., Fours having been quoted at 106½ to 9-16 for cash ; 106⅜ for next settling day ; and 106½ for the 30th July account ; but before closing, a recovery took place, and the final quotation for Fours for Money was 106⅝, with Account rates in proportion. For 4½ per cents. 107⅞ is now the nominal quotation.

SHARES.—There has been more enquiry for Cotton Mill and Press Scrip to-day ; and prices of the former have generally favoured sellers. Bombay Fire shares are Rs. 50 up. Treacher and Co. Rs. 10 lower.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

[Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.]

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 30th May 1891. 1,671-82 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,21,000	3,50,000	4,000	4,75,000
Or per mile of railway	72	209	3	284
For previous 21 weeks of half-year	26,47,293	66,81,013	87,813	94,16,149
Total for 22 weeks.	27,68,293	70,31,013	91,813	98,91,149
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year [on 1,671-82 miles open]	1,06,695	2,65,469	8,863	3,81,027
Per mile of Ry do.	64	159	5	228
Total to corresponding date do.	24,44,301	57,76,050	1,42,407	83,62,758

Increase for the week .....Rs. 93,973.
Do. to date .....Rs. 15,28,391.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JUNE 9.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.
Telegrams in code language can be accepted for Iquique in Chili at the risk of senders.
Telegrams can be accepted for the following places in Chili :—Chanaral, Taltal, Huanillos, Tocopilla and Pisagua.
Telegrams can be sent to Arica, Tacua, and Antofa Gusta at the same rate as Iquique.
Telegrams for Caldera and Copiapo in Chili can be accepted at sender's risk.
Monlmein route to Siam interrupted between Yeh and Tavoy.
Mauritius mail closes at Aden at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 11th

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 9th June, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	8	5	49 p.m. 7		23
Teheran	9	12	27 p.m. ..		33
Suez	9	2	49 p.m. ..		12

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 9th June, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	3	..	2
" Kurrachee	...	13	..	2
" Madras	..	50	..	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.
DEATH.

RIDDELL.—May 16, at Southampton, Robert Riddell, Mem. Inst. C. E., late District Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, Jubbulpur, Central Provinces.

BOMBAY.
MARRIAGE.

AVINT—DE CRUZ.—June 9, at Bombay, at the Registrar's Office, Joseph Avint, Acting Dock Master, Prince's Dock, to Letitia Sarah De Cruz, widow.
DEATH.

CURRANEE AND ALLBLESS.—June 9, at 3-45 p.m, at his family residence in Cama Street, Cowasjee Bezonjee Currance or Allbless, and son-in-law of late Eduljee Framjee Allbless. Funeral at 7 a.m. this day (Wednesday.)

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1891.

AN announcement which we quoted a day or two since from an up-country contemporary brings into view a project which has not yet passed through the stage of discussion, but which must ere long claim the careful attention of military statesmen at home and in India. We learn that sanction has been given to the erection at Cossipore of the plant and machinery necessary for the manufacture of steel shell, which has hitherto had to be brought from England. There is no need to magnify the significance of a mere incident in military economy, but the fact so far as it goes will encourage those who hold with Sir Charles Dilke that India should, in the matter of military stores and the manufacture of war material, be made potentially independent of England, and that somewhere in India there should be a "Woolwich of the East," upon which all the British garrisons in the East and the Further East should draw in time of peace and, *a fortiori*, in time of war. We showed some months ago what are the limits within which India can supply her own requirements without calling upon home depots. India, we showed, makes her own gunpowder at Kirkee and Ishapore, and at Kirkee and Dum Dum turns out all the small arms ammunition she requires. In that important respect we are independent, and the Budget has for the last two years made financial provision for the manufacture of ammunition for the new magazine rifle, when we get it, and for machine guns. If steel shells are henceforth to be made at Cossipore it will be difficult to show cause against providing for the manufacture in India of the whole of the ammunition, not only for small arms but for ordnance, that may be required here. Gun carriages of every pattern are turned out at the Bombay, Madras, and Fatehgarh factories, and here again, with certain necessary additions and extensions, India might be made independent of Woolwich. At the Bombay Arsenal and at the Harness and Saddlery Factory at Cawnpore all the leather work for cavalry and artillery, and all the saddlery required for service in India are made, and all the equipment necessary for native regiments can be turned out here. The Bombay Arsenal alone, working in combination with the contract system—which is capable of large extension—supplies over thirty thousand troops with equipment, and it supplies tents beyond the requirements of the army in India. The Arsenal is, in addition, a liberally equipped store-house which can be drawn upon for the machine guns for which it is intended hereafter to make ammunition in India. But for the purpose of this suggestion it is more important to know what India cannot do for herself in this matter than what she can do. She cannot supply herself with either small arms or ordnance, nor can she repair serious damage to a gun. In the latter respect we are as badly off as in the past we have been in docking facilities, and we should have to send a gun for repairs even further than in former days we had to send a troopship for repairs. Here surely there is room for improvement. Whether ordnance should be cast here is another and a larger question. Government would probably meet this suggestion with the formidable objection that they themselves have to draw upon manufacturers for a great portion of their ordnance, and that it might be a difficult matter to persuade Elswick to found a branch factory in Bombay. Nevertheless, when the Chinese Government enter into a contract with Krupp—as they are understood to be doing now—it is not with the idea of drawing upon Essen for what they want. Accidents by the way might in that case deprive them of ordnance just at the time they most needed it. The idea therefore is for Herr Krupp to establish a branch Essen near Tientsin—a conception characteristic of so shrewd and practical a people, and one not without suggestiveness to the Indian and British Governments.

The general idea, then, which claims all the discussion that can be given to it is that India should be made as self-contained and as self-supporting as possible in regard to her military supplies. Financial considerations should tell mainly in favour of the suggestion, though we are aware that many things that can be done more cheaply in India than in England cannot be done as well. It would be better, therefore, to take up the question without prepossession on that point, and not to let the prospect of reducing the home charges obscure the possibility of efficiency being sacrificed to economy. There is however the further and more important consideration that by strengthening the military manufacturing establishments in India, and enlarging their scope, it may be possible to add enormously to the defensive power of the Empire in Asia. The contingency of a stoppage of the Suez Canal has always to be reckoned with as one of the more serious chances of war between England and any European nation. It is a contingency which is being guarded against by a strengthening of the defences—not yet complete, unfortunately—of the coaling stations which count as so many links in the chain of the Cape route to India. As a further alternative there will be the route across Canada and the Pacific, which has already brought Yokohama within twenty-three days of London, and which is held to play a sufficiently important part in Imperial strategy to claim a considerable subsidy from the Imperial Government. Whether one or both routes be available for the transit of stores and reinforcement in time of war, the advantage of having stores and armaments in Asia itself, within easy reach of any position that is threatened, is obvious. For India itself the advantage would be overwhelming. For outlying portions of the Empire in the East it would not be less. Only a nation tolerant of anomalies as England is would be content with a system of Imperial defence under which Aden, which is three thousand miles nearer to England than Singapore is, draws for its requirements upon Bombay, while Singapore, like Hongkong, draws upon the home establishments. What applies to Hongkong and Singapore applies in a varying degree but with equal force to Mauritius and Ceylon. For military purposes the last-named Colony, though within a few hours' steaming of the coast of India, is as detached from this country as any West Indian island, and unless there were a sudden change of system in the presence of the enemy, it would in war time have to draw, as well as it could, upon England for the resources that, under a more rational policy, would be within easy reach in India.

The policy which other powers are following surely does not encourage acquiescence in such a state of things. Attention has lately been called to the growing strength of Russia in the Pacific—to the increase of her naval resources in those waters, and to the strong garrison, computed at twelve thousand men, which has been assembled at Vladivostock. It is not reassuring to learn that while Russia is doing as much as this at the Pacific side of her Empire, the farthest British post in the East is still most inadequately defended. Forty-seven years ago, as we read in the recently published life of Lord Hardinge, that most vigilant Governor-General insisted upon the uselessness of a large expenditure upon the fortifications of Aden while Hongkong remained incompletely defended. The conditions have changed since then, but the defences of Hongkong still claim greater attention at the hands of the Imperial authorities than they have yet received. A project is said to be under consideration for recruiting in Northern India a regiment for assisting in the defence of the colony—a solution of the defence problem which at least recognizes what is the direction in which the garrisons of the Farther East should look for co-operating. When Lord Canning, at the beginning of the Mutiny, stopped the combined naval and military forces on their way out to China, and used them for the necessities of India, he recognized in the most practical way a solidity of interest between every British garrison eastward of the Red Sea. The principle needs once more bringing into the foreground before events force it on our notice. Not only must there be a great Eastern Arsenal—a "Woolwich of the East" as it has been called—but within the East itself should be concentrated the control as well as the supply of all the garrisons which would be brought within the circle of defence in time of war. The contingency of the Empire in Asia becoming temporarily isolated from England is contemplated with more or less of practical appropriateness in every plan of Imperial defence, and the only way of dealing with it is to work out beforehand a scheme of decentralization which shall place Ceylon, Mauritius, the Straits, and Hongkong in closer relation with India than they are in under existing arrangements. As we observed a year ago, the idea of a federation of the Empire is of trifling importance in comparison with arrangements so urgently necessary for the due organization of its defence.

WOLVES in the Central Provinces have shown no more gratitude to the Chief Commissioner for his forest rules of 1888 than the rampant bull in the story did to the vegetarian old lady who had to fly before him for her life. They have taken to man-eating, and the Chief Commissioner has been compelled to have recourse to a policeman. The result has been satisfactory in the district in which he worked, and the Central Provinces *Gazette* of Saturday publishes a memorandum on the officer's operations in the hope that the inhabitants of any tract infested by wolves may employ some or all the means which have been found effectual. In consequence of the depredations which wolves were committing in the Nerbudda division, the services of Mr. Playfair, a district superintendent of police, were placed at the Divisional Commissioner's disposal. In the Narsingpur district twenty-three persons had been killed and twenty wounded, while in the Hoshangabad district the loss of life was stated at ninety-five. Since the beginning of August last year, according to Mr. Playfair, wolves have taken to killing children. To most people it would appear only natural that they should prefer to kill children, who are defenceless, than sturdy ryots or coolies who could make a fight for it. But the cause of their having turned man-eaters, Mr. Playfair says, is difficult to assign. Hungry carnivora we imagine will not hesitate to attack children, but Mr. Playfair quotes local opinion on the subject. People say that it was probably due to their having eaten the corpses of people who have not been sufficiently deeply buried. His own observations, however, go to controvert this theory. Children have frequently been eaten by wolves up-country, though the wholesale destruction which prevailed in Hoshangabad is without precedent. Before they took to man-eating they were contented with goats and young ponies, and little children could drive a whole pack of six or seven of them away without difficulty. Mr. Playfair had good opportunities of observing the habits of the wolves and his report is interesting reading. He disputes the statement that wolves, do not eat carcases they have not themselves killed, though he admits his allegation to be only based on hearsay evidence. The pack with which he has been concerned originally consisted of seven or nine wolves, but they appeared to hunt in batches, collecting by calls like jackals after a kill. In their journeys from one locality to another they were found to kill every tenth or twelfth mile. When he commenced operations twenty-five head had been killed in a district of about a hundred square miles, and four methods of destruction were adopted : (1) pits in every village ; (2) that early information of any killed should be given to him ; (3) that when a villager saw a wolf he should follow it up quietly from a distance and then carry information ; (4) the stationing of shikaris in selected spots where from the kills it was thought likely they would meet the wolves and the poisoning of carcases. The first plan Mr. Playfair condemns as a complete failure ; other animals fell into the pits dug for the wolves, and the villagers as was only to be expected raised a protest. As to which is really the most reliable remedy Mr. Playfair is not certain. Of poison he writes it is "no doubt the most effectual," and surrounding a tract and beating in the ordinary way he also pronounces "the most effectual." What, however, really seems most likely to have good results is a plan that only occurred to Mr. Playfair at the close of the operations the result of which he had not time to see. It was to build in whatever village herds of goats were pens some distance from the village, and keep the goats there at night, with a good shikari sitting up over it. The smell of the goats attracts the wolf, who in attempting to take his prey should be shot. The "ordinary village shikaris who occasionally shoot fish" are of no use. As to the carrying of prompt information the villagers are not to be relied upon. Mr. Playfair's campaign resulted in the destruction of a pack in the Hoshangabad district, and this after all was what was necessary. His report, however, does not reduce wolf-extermination to a fine art. Fuller details as to the practical results of each separate plan would have been more useful than the few general observations in which his report is concluded. He concludes his report however with the advice that every inducement should be made to get wolves killed off as much as possible, and in circles when they are abundant the kills should be poisoned. Shikaris should be warned when they find wolf-cubs, first, to kill the parents and then catch the young. It will be difficult for the inhabitants of other districts to draw much inference from the published correspondence except this that the most effectual way to demolish wolves is to apply for the services of a police superintendent, who can fully succeed in killing wolves though only partially in telling how to do it.

THOSE of Mr. J. M. Maclean's old friends who occasionally come across his contributions to home journalism must ask themselves if it would require a great effort for him to make his way back to the Radicalism which once became him so well. A recent Parliamentary letter of his in his paper in South Wales will remind them of the incompleteness of the conquest that the Conservatives have made over his affection and allegiance. He charges Government with having acted in their arrangement for the holidays "with a degree of stupidity that is quite unpardonable." The adjournment for fully three days he characterizes as "an idiotic proceeding—"one more black mark set down in the score of Mr. Goschen's curiously maladroit management of the business of the House whenever it is left in his charge." But the root and origin of mischief was not to be sought for in any individual blundering, but in a besetting sin of the present administration which their followers below the gangway have long laid to their charge. Mr. Maclean restates the charge with his accustomed energy of expressions. "The greater the loyalty and self-sacrifice of the Conservative party the greater, apparently, becomes the supercilious indifference of its leaders to the rank and file of their followers." Now and again there are the signs of angry revolt at this, and then Lord Salisbury calls the party together at the Carlton Club, takes counsel with them, and dismisses them with the belief that relations of trust have once more been established between chief and followers. No one, we are bound to say, is more careful that that belief shall not long remain unquestioned than Mr. Maclean. If no one else will play the part of the candid friend he is always there to do it. The day will come when in a moment of candour he may be tempted to ask what on earth the whole business means. Mr. Maclean tells, with obvious acquiescence in the idea, of a "cynical old Tory," who counsels an early general election, believing that if it is put off till next year Mr. Chamberlain will cram disestablishment down the throats of the Conservatives as he has crammed free education. This "thinking aloud" cannot be pleasant to some of Mr. Maclean's party friends who must wonder what it is that keeps him in nominal allegiance to a party with which he is obviously in such imperfect sympathy. It will be curious to see what view his Oldham constituents take of an independence which must often make them wonder if it makes much difference after all whether they are represented by a Liberal or by a Conservative from whom the Conservatives receives such inconveniently discriminating service. It is of course much easier for us to appreciate Mr. Maclean's independence here than it must be for people at home, who can judge of no man's political service except so far as it fits in with the claims of one party or the other.

THE interesting account of his work as Judicial Councillor in Bhownugger, which Mr. Dosabhai Framjee, C.S.I., has lately submitted to the Maharajah, contains a reference to a measure which will be regarded as one amongst many tokens of the desire of the Bhownugger State to keep abreast with British India. Some months ago, when discussion on Sir Andrew Scoble's Bill was being eagerly kept up, and the champions of reaction were doing their best to hinder its progress, the Maharajah of Bhownugger expressed to the Government of India his entire concurrence with the Bill. His Highness has since, Mr. Dosabhai Framjee mentions in his report, officially requested the State Council to draw up for Bhownugger a measure similar to that passed by the Viceroy's Legislative Council a few weeks ago, and we understand that this has been done, and that the Bill has received his Highness's signature. In the presence of such a fact as this, it will be increasingly difficult for the reactionary party to contend that the Government of India, in legislating upon this subject, have acted in defiance of public opinion.

AN Ahmedabad correspondent telegraphs—Our popular head-master and municipal commissioner, Mr. Uttamram, finally left last night decorated with garlands and bouquets amid lusty cheers from friends, admirers, and pupils, past and present. His reversion is much regretted.

THE history of the Sind-Pishin Railway for the past half-year, says *Indian Engineering*, is a record of a succession of breaks. Since last November up to date there has not been a single month without one break, and often there have been two and three at the same time. They will probably hasten the decision of Government as to the reconstruction of the Bolan line, the lower half of which was obliterated by floods in January. Most of the old track is likely to be abandoned, as the recent survey has obtained a very good alignment down the Mashkaf Valley, which will not only much shorten the distance between Sibi and Quetta, but will avoid the lower reaches of the Bolan, where it is only possible to protect a Railway from the effects of sudden and irresistible floods, by the prohibitive cost of a high level line above flood influence, blasted out from the precipitous sides of the hills. The new alignment leaves the present Bolan line about five miles from Sibi, and strikes straight north, entering the hills by the gorge of the Mashkaf River. It follows in a north-easterly direction the windings of this stream almost to its source, near the base of the Takri hill, then takes a turn to the east across the Lalachi plain, and rejoins the remains of the Bolan Railway near Mach. As to the Harnai route, it has been found so unsatisfactory that a new survey is to be made at once of the surrounding country, with a view to find a better alternative line. One break alone near Mudgorge has cost at least a lakh of rupees to repair.

THE Committee of the Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, which was held in Goa in December last, presented

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE ASCOT STAKES.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

The following is the result of the race for the Ascot Stakes (handicap).

Houndsditch	1
Plato	2
Barmecide	3

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE BACCARAT CASE.

SENSATIONAL STATEMENT BY PLAINTIFF'S COUNSEL.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

Sir Edward Clarke, Solicitor-General, in his reply for the plaintiff in the baccarat libel case urged that young men after a convivial evening were hardly able to observe over carefully. He dwelt upon the discrepancies in the evidence of the defendants and their witnesses, and said that the famous document which Sir William Gordon Cumming had signed was merely prepare to shield the Prince of Wales from the scandal.

Sir Edward Clarke produced a great sensation by declaring that the removal of Sir William Gordon-Cumming's name from the Army List was impossible if the names of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and General Williams were to be retained thereon.

On the baccarat libel case being resumed to-day, General Williams claimed the protection of the Court, declaring that Sir Edward Clarke, in his reply for the plaintiff, yesterday, accused him (General William) of dishonorable conduct. Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, however, declined to hear General Williams.

THE VERDICT.

LATER.

The Lord Chief Justice delivered judgment in the baccarat libel case this afternoon, giving a verdict for the defendants.

THE BEHRING'S SEA PROHIBITION BILL.

The House of Lords has passed the Bill prohibiting sealing in the Behring's Sea until May 1892.

THE GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS FOR FREE EDUCATION.

In the House of Commons last night Sir W. Hart Dyke introduced a Bill embodying the proposals of the Government in respect to Free Education. It is proposed therein to divide £1,000,000, the amount mentioned in Mr. Goschen's last Budget, equally between the Board and Voluntary Schools at the rate of ten shillings for each scholar.

THE RAILWAY BRIGANDAGE CASE.

Ths travellers by the Orient express train, who were recently taken captive by a band of brigands, have now been released.

RENEWED RIOTS IN CHINA.

SHANGHAI, JUNE 8.

A serious anti-European riot has occurred at Wusuch, near Kiu-Kiang, in which a missionary and the customs officers were killed. The ladies and children escaped from the town.

THE LATE CANADIAN PREMIER.

OTTAWA, JUNE 8.

The Dominion House of Commons has passed a motion according a public funeral to the late Sir John Macdonald.

PURCHASE OF SILVER.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 8.

The Treasury to-day purchased 532,000 ounces of silver at prices ranging from 97·87 to 98·00

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 9.

The P. and O. steamer Kaisar-i-Hind, with the English mails of the 29th ult., left here for Bombay at 2 p.m. to-day.

THE RAJABAI TOWER TRAGEDY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 9.

A meeting of councillors, under the presidency of Lord Harris, was held this evening, on the late Rajabai Tower Tragedy. It was decided to appoint a commission, under Colonel Wilson, to make strict enquiries to find out the real culprit.

A SECRETARIAT APPOINTMENT AT SIMLA.

Major Ramsden, in charge of the Ordnance Branch of the Military Accounts Department at Poona, has been offered and has accepted the appointment of Assistant Secretary, Military Department, at Simla.

Colonel Luxmoor, about to proceed on short leave, cannot avail himself of the leave granted, until a successor has been appointed to Major Ramsden.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JUNE 8.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Malda sailed on the 6th inst.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 8.

The Hall Line steamer Aston Hall arrived here yesterday evening.

PORT SAID, JUNE 8.

The Hall Line steamer Werneth Hall left here yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 8.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Paramatta arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, JUNE 8.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday evening.

SINGAPORE, JUNE 9.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Gwalior, extra, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, JUNE 9.

The mail steamer Arcadia, from Aden, arrived.

The Italian steamer R. Rubattino, which left Bombay on the 1st inst., arrived at Aden on the 7th, at 11 p. m.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Surat irregular.

Good Dhollera	3⅞
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight.	1s. 4⅛d
2¾ per cent. Consols for account..	95⅜
3 per cent. French Rentes	95½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74⅜
4½ per cent. „	76½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105
Bar Silver	44⅜

THE TRIAL OF THE FEKENDRAJIT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 9.

The trial of the Fekendrajit was continued on Monday.

The third witness for the defence of Fekendrajit, Tonu Singh, Subadar at Lattong, stationed in the Jubraj's compound, stated he was under the Jubraj's orders, and that the Jubraj slept in his own house on the night of the 23rd after the durbar. On the night of the 24th, the Jubraj told Angao Ningto to see the Sahebs out of the fort. The Jubraj returned to the top-guard. Angao Ningto reported that he was unable to see the Sahebs safely out. The Jubraj enjoined Angao Ningto and Jantra Singh to look well after the Sahebs. He remarked that there were five, and he only saw three. Where were the other two, he questioned, and ordered a search, and Mr. Grimwood's body and Mr. Simpson's were found under the durbar-room steps. The Jubraj conducted Mr. Simpson to the durbar-room and then went to the West Gate. The Jubraj told Usorba and Jantra Singh that the Tongal General's order to kill the prisoners could not be carried out. The prisoners were to be well looked after. He went to the Tongal General and asked what he meant by the order. The Tongal General replied that there was no means of making friends with the Sahebs again. The Jubraj fell asleep. Witness was his orderly. The firing which commenced at 3 a.m. woke the Jubraj. He searched for the Tongal General and stopped the firing; but did not ask about the prisoners. At dawn he went to the Maharaja. The native prisoners were clothed, fed, and released by orders of the Jubraj.

The fourth witness, Michan, and the fifth witness, Atomba, both Lalup Chingbas, gave evidence that was in effect identical with that of the third witness.

The sixth witness for the defence, was Balaram Singh, a magistrate, who stated that the Jubraj was hiding in his house for two days. He then told him to report to the Sirkar he was there. Witness informed Subadar Kalendro Singh, who arrested him. The Jubraj did not wish to go that day, being his birthday, and therefore unlucky. There was a dispute and a struggle; the Jubraj ran away; but was caught.

In conclusion, Janoki addressed the Court at some length.

The trial of the Regent commences to-morrow. In the written statement of his defence, Fekendrajit gives as an excuse for waging war, that an entrance was forced into the house, that his temple and his gods were polluted, and his subjects killed by British troops. He was, it is contended, an uneducated, ignorant prince, of a savage race. His action was taken in self-defence and should not be considered as a mutiny or as waging war against the Queen. He gives particulars of the outbreak of last September. When the Maharajah resigned in favour of the present Regent, great excitement was caused by the Chief Commissioner's visit. It was thought that the old Maharaja was to be reinstated. Mr. Quinton's arrangements aroused suspicion, and it was thought that the durbar was a trap for Fekendrajit's arrest. He made no resistance till fired on. His infuriated troops commenced to fight without definite orders. The statement continues about the durbar on the night of the 24th. Mr. Quinton's words could hardly be relied on, as he appeared to be pretending friendship to gain time for further attacks, since he used pretences about going to Tammu and to Kohima, and by entertaining parties, while arranging for the prisoner's arrest. The murders were committed, whilst the prisoners slept under the Tongal General's orders. The statement concluded by mentioning the good treatment of British subjects who were taken prisoners, and also the services of Fekendrajit and the Manipuris during the Naga War.

The Tongal General, who has been condemned to death will not be executed at once, as he may be required to give further evidence in the Manipur State trials.

THE BACCARAT SCANDAL.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent, telegraphing about the baccarat libel case, says the Wilsons were originally mistaken, and afterwards sought to entrap the plaintiff. The adding of counters was explained by Sir William Gordon Cumming's system of play. The charge of withdrawing counters, which he admitted was not similarly explainable, had been abandoned. It was impossible to understand General Owen Williams, Coventry, and the Prince of Wales believing a comrade guilty on such evidence. The whole affair was evidently a sacrifice to save the Prince. The speech was greeted with applause.

IRREGULARITIES IN A SESSIONS COURT.

The Chief Justice, Sir John Edge, has passed a severe condemnation on the procedure of the Sessions Judge of Manipur, whose method of recording evidence taken and general supervising in the procedure in his court, the Chief Justice felt constrained to say, had been characterised by serious irregularities. The occasion was an appeal case. The proceedings, therefore, were set aside, and an order issued transferring the case to the Court of the Sessions Judge of Farukabad, "who," runs the caustic order, "will proceed to try the case according to law."

THE NAGAS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Durand, with two hundred Cashmere troops and two mountain guns, is now at Chalt, so the Naga people will probably think twice about fighting.

A MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

Major H. F. S. Ramsden., Staff Corps, has been selected to fill the new post of Assistant Secretary in the Military Department.

REDUCTION OF TROOPS.

Final reductions in the number of troops on the Jamnana range are now being made.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer Kaisar-i-Hind, with the English mails of the 29th ultimo, left Aden for Bombay at 2 p.m. yesterday, and may be expected to arrive at the harbour on Sunday evening. The Kaisar-i-Hind brings the following passengers:—

From London.—Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Salisbury Trelawny and maid, Mrs. Robb, Mr. H. Chisholm, Sister Claudia, Miss Hill, Mr. C Wilks, Mr. H. C. Bamber, Mr. S. Woodley, and Miss A. Nielson.

From Brindisi.—Mr. A. Williams, Mr. W. Gray, Lieut. S. H. Hooper, Mr. Claude H. Hill, Mr. J. Jardine, Mr. E. H. Gregory, Capt. A. W. Radcliffe, Mr. J. R. Heap, Rev. G. Bruce, Mr. Bremner, Mr. W. H. Long, Mr. Newborn.

From Gibraltar.—Mr. and Mrs. Menzies, two children, and servant.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

OUR London correspondent, writing on May 22, says:—A lively controversy is raging in the papers about Mr. Calderon's picture in the Academy, representing St. Elizabeth of Hungary kneeling at the altar without any clothing. The protests against this work, which has been purchased for the nation out of the Chantrey Bequest, do not, as might have been expected, come from our old friend "The British Matron" but from Roman Catholics, and particularly from a member of the Society of Jesus. The representation of the royal lady in this manner is resented by the Jesuit correspondent as "a cruel calumny on Conrad of Marburg," described as a "man of high virtue and spotless reputation." Professor Huxley, who dearly loves a controversy of this sort, joins in the controversy by pointing out that whatever *nuta* or *nudum* may or may not have signified in the mediæval Latin, no antiquity obscures the following words:—Usque ad camisiam spoliatæ bene sunt verberatæ" (stripped to their shifts they were well whipped"). However, this was the penance which Conrad of Marburg thought fit to inflict on Elizabeth and her maids. The Professor mentions other things reflecting on Conrad's sense of justice, and comes to the conclusion that such a Habbakuk was "capable de tout." Dr. E. A. Abbott, the distinguished schoolmaster, considers the Professor's quotation crushing, whereas another correspondent regards it as quite otherwise. "We know," he says, "that in the rude age when Conrad held sway, those who were scourged deservedly or otherwise were as a rule stripped to the skin. Conrad stripped his victims only to the shift, which seems to speak for the man's sense of decency. In any case, it was much less likely he would strip a modest woman to the skin when there was not a semblance of a reason for so doing." But according to a later letter from the pugnacious Professor, Conrad was not after all so considerate. According to Professor Huxley's authority, not content with occasionally boxing the Landgravine's ears, he proceeded to more effectual methods of mortifying his penitent's flesh. "Under the director's personal superintendence a sturdy brother scourged the poor woman's 'bare back,' while Conrad furnished an accompaniment to the performance by singing the *miserere*." The writer adds, not without a show of reason, that if the words "aus den ent blussten Rocken," which he has translated, are borne out by the original authorities, we are at any rate half-way towards Mr. Calderon's presentation. These he promises to consult when he recovers from the existing malady—he refers to influenza not to *excethes scribendi*—and in the meanwhile the heart of Mr. Calderon rejoices at the magnificent advertisement he is receiving free of cost. Well may it be exclaimed *Vive la reclame!*

I have already alluded more than once to the prevailing epidemic, or as Professor Huxley prefers to call it, malady. The *Lancet*, after the last returns of the Registrar-General, cannot repeat its statement that the disease has hardly reached London. Three of the most notable of this week's victims—Lord E. Cavendish, Sir Patrick Colquhoun, and Mr. H. Sampson—have all died in the Metropolis, while the mortality among the poorer classes is very considerable. Mr. Gladstone, though now better, has had a bad attack, much worse than is generally supposed. The atrocious weather, alternating between snow and rain, that we are experiencing in this remarkably merry month of May, is, of course, very detrimental to the sufferers. The promoters of this year's International Congress of Orientalists lose one of their chief supporters by the death of Sir Patrick Colquhoun, who was the President of the Organizing Committee.

Just as I am closing this letter, news reaches me of the death of Sir Robert Fowler, one of the best known members of the House of Commons. It is only a few evenings ago since I saw the worthy Alderman riding in the direction of the Park. It was a cold evening, and although he looked very well, I could not help being astonished at his being out in such ungenial weather without any overcoat. Under a somewhat pompous exterior Sir R. Fowler concealed a warm heart, and his loss will be lamented by many of his political opponents. He once visited India and wrote an account of his travels. He had since continued to interest himself in [illegible] Indian affairs, and always took a prominent part in protesting against the Financial Statement being put off till the end of the session. Though of Quaker descent, he was a strong Tory.

THE PORBANDAR INQUIRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your own correspondent, telegraphing from Bhownugger, has an account of the result of the Public Works inquiry at Bhownugger, and insinuates that costly prosecutions were undertaken without adequate grounds. The real facts are that Mr. Sladen, before entertaining a complaint closely examined not only the complainant, but also several witnesses who, he thought, were acquainted with the facts and the principal documentary evidence. It was only after such close scrutiny, and finding that there was a *prima facie* case, as he called it, that he entertained any complaint at all.

Having after such procedure entertained the complaints he proceeded to try the cases regularly, allowing a wide latitude of cross-examination to the pleaders of the accused parties and summoning and examining all witnesses whom the defence asked him to send for.

In three of the six cases discharged by him the facts are held to be proved, and the discharge is based on technical grounds. Mr. Sladen, after his prolonged investigation, committed to the Sessions Court three cases, two of which included several charges. Mr. Sladen came to the conclusion that there was no possible answer to the charges in any of these cases and only then he committed them. The Sessions Court in one of these cases gave to the accused the benefit of a doubt and in another the Court was not unanimous, and in the third it asked the prosecution to withdraw the charge. If the Sessions Court was right, Mr. Sladen, who had spent weeks over the cases he committed, was wrong, and *vice-versa*. The same observation applies in a lesser degree to Mr. Sladen's *prima facie* cases, and his subsequent orders of discharge in some of them. The point can only be properly determined by a higher authority and it will be well if Government will call for and examine for themselves the records of all these cases.

The amount of the costs stated by your correspondent may or may not be correct if it includes the costs of both sides. It is altogether incorrect if it means the costs of the prosecution alone. It must be remembered that the case committed to the Sessions were, as above shown, in reality tried twice and those discharged by Mr. Sladen, more than once. If the ordinary procedure had been adhered to and if each case had been really tried only once, the costs would have been less than half of what they have been.—Yours, &c.,

ONE WHO KNOWS.

THE coastguards at Beachy Head, Eastbourne, have effected a remarkable rescue. A man named James Wilson became helpless amid the rocks at a dizzy height on the Channel side of the promontory. While crying for assistance he felt portions of the ledge of the cliff on which he rested giving way through his weight, and he had only just time to clutch a rope lowered to him from the top of the Head by the coastguards. When pulled up to the top the man was in a very exhausted state.

A Calcutta native paper is responsible for the following:—

Some few years ago among the letters, received by the ex-Amir of Cabul at Mussurie, was one addressed to "His Majesty King of Afghanistan," which ran nearly as follows:—"Your Majesty, I am a little German boy, and am making a collection of stamps. I wish very much to procure some stamps of your Majesty's Kingdom, and shall be very much obliged if your Majesty would sent me some." The letter was made over to the Political Officer in charge of the Amir, who good-naturedly answered the letter, enclosing a small collection of Cabul stamps. In due course came a reply from "the little German boy"—"Kind English Officer, the stamps, which you have so kindly sent me, have arrived, and are valued by me in my collection. I showed them and your letter to a distinguished German Officer, who is now staying at my father's house and he is so pleased with the kindness of an English Officer to a little German boy that I asked him to give me his photograph to send to you, which he has done, and hope you will accept it." The letter contained a photograph with the autograph, "Von Moltke, Field Marshal." "The little German boy" turned out to be the son of a well-known manufacturer, who had been most liberal in providing benevolent institutions for workmen in Germany, and who was the Field Marshal's host during the manœuvres in the nighbourhood of his property.

THE COMING MONSOON.

THERE seems a great deal of doubt this year as to when and how the south-west monsoon is to "burst" over Bombay. About a fortnight ago we were warned from the south that it was coming north, and we should have it during the first week of June; and then we received a warning from Simla telling us the rains would be unusually late this year, and that we need not expect them before the end of the month. The monsoon—as witness the last few years—has so many different ways of coming upon us that what we really want to know is when the monsoon will burst, and what symptoms of its coming have been discovered. For several days before the storms, Mr. Chambers explains in his meteorological report of 1873, the eastern and south-eastern skies become during the afternoon lurid with thunder clouds which, as night approaches, keep up fitful discharges of lightning, which increase in intensity as day by day they draw nearer and nearer. The same writer, in defining the commencement of the monsoon, says it is generally marked by storms, accompanied by thunder and lightning, sometimes of considerable violence. These storms are called "Elephantas," probably because they come to Bombay from the direction of the Island of Elephanta. But the monsoon does not always "burst" upon us in that violent manner. The last two years have proved exceptions to the rule, and showed how quietly it may come in and even how boisterously, unaccompanied by thunder and lightning. It will be remembered, however, that two years ago the sky became clouded over, and the electric discharges were noticed very early in the season; also that frequent showers of rain during the month of May culminated in a rather violent storm, which began on the 24th of May, and on the third day was accompanied by a fall of 0·69 of rain. This certainly very much eased the monsoon when it came, and accounted in great measure for the gentleness with which it opened. Last year, after a few premonitory showers, the rain came away heavily, and fell in such torrents that the average went up rapidly, and before a month had passed we had more than half our usual rainfall; and within two months all fears of a water-famine, which had been spread through the city by some alarmists, were allayed, but of thunder and lightning there was none in the neighbourhood of Bombay. This year we have had little or none of those warning showers, although for a fortnight or more the phenomena of heavy mists enveloping the hills on the other side of the harbour, night and morning, and of gathering rain-clouds may have been observed. But although it has been apparent there has been plenty of rain about, it has not descended.

Looking over the reports on the rainfalls in Bombay since 1871, when regular records were first kept, we find some facts which at this particular season may prove interesting and well worth a brief reference to. The year with which we begin is itself one of the most remarkable. A heavy preliminary rainfall in the middle of May should have eased the outburst a little. But on the 5th of June, when the clouds gathered again, there were some signs of violence. On the 8th of the month the monsoon did burst in a manner that there was no mistaking, and rained heavily till the 13th. By that time, however, it seemed to have spent its fury and when the rains stopped at the beginning of October, it was found only about forty and a half inches had fallen, which is the lowest on record before or since. And yet that was a year of most unseasonable weather. The winter season was abnormally warm, and what should have been the hot season was unusually mild. In January one of the most terrific cyclones this generation knows of swept the coast, and with other smaller vessels swallowed up the steamship General Outram off Ratnagri. Again on the 12th and 13th of November a most destructive storm swept over the Presidency. The monsoon of 1872 was only remarkable for one fact, having in September the heaviest fall in a short time that has been recorded since 1847. Between 10 p.m. and midnight of the 12th September 7·20 inches of rain fell, and the storm resuming following night 11·03 inches fell between 9 p.m. and 4 a.m. The monsoon of 1874 began early and showed signs at first of being a very mild season; but July turned out a very stormy month, and brought the total rainfall to 11·36 inches above the average, even although the other months were very much under the usual fall. The following year proved another heavy one, the monsoon opening with great violence. But in 1876 the rainfall was very small. 1877 was also slightly under the average; but 1878 contrasted strongly with the two previous years. It did not open with any great fury; but there was a steady downpour all the year through, until it finished with a severe thunderstorm between October 19 and 25. It is not always the monsoon which opens violently that shows a good rainfall at the end. 1878 opened quietly, and yet it resulted in a rainfall of 105·74, the heaviest on record; while in the following year the monsoon "burst" very early, namely, on the 29th May, with a perfect hurricane of wind and rain, thunder and lightning; and yet it resulted in a rainfall of nearly nine inches below the average. The monsoon of 1880 is an instance of how quietly it may come in. There being few and slight preliminary showers in May, a violent outburst like that of 1879 was expected. But contrary to all expectations it opened very quietly. The next two monsoons started very early. Nothing remarkable happened in 1881; but in 1882 it came away very unexpectedly. On the 31st of May the monsoon burst with terrific force, and with a suddenness that was startling, and as many bungalows had not yet been prepared for the rains, much property was destroyed. For several days the rain continued, few breaks occurring throughout June. July opened very stormy, and a very high average was registered. Then a very remarkable incident occurred. On the 20th of July the rain stopped; and a season of extreme heat followed, no rain falling till 1st September. So in this way no other monsoon could be compared to that of 1882. Even earlier than 1882 did the monsoon of 1883 break. On the 27th of May, after a month of unusually oppressive heat, the rain-cloud broke over the island, and the temperature suddenly fell more than ten degrees. This year may be said to have commenced a series of heavy falls. The monsoon of 1884 registered 19·88 inches above the average; and 1884 5·11 inches; 1885 dropped to 2·39 inches below, and then came a very heavy one. The rainfall of 1886 which registered 99·74 was the highest on record next to 1849 and 1878, in both of which years the fall exceeded 100 inches; and it was remarkable for an extraordinary storm which occurred in June, when in one day alone 16·10 inches fell, the heaviest fall of rain in one day known in Bombay. The year 1877 was little surpassed by that preceding it for its copious rainfall, being 26·62 inches above the average. The following year, however, showed a great falling off. The monsoon opened on June 4 with a mild disturbance of the "Elephanta" character, and persistent, S. E. winds; but the rainfall, which lasted till 14th June was comparatively light. It continued so all the year through, and the register at the close showed a very small average. Two years ago the monsoon again came in very quietly, unaccompanied by thunder and lightning disturbance, on June 6, and continued quiet all through. Last year we have already referred to. Though it came in boisterously and seemed at the commencement as if it were going to make a record, the falls from the middle of July till the end of the rains, though occurring nearly every day, were very slight being just sufficient to keep the air pleasantly cool during the season.

The following table will show at a glance the rainfalls for each year, and whether above or below the average:—

—	When began.	When ended.	Amount of rainfall.	Over average.	Below average.
1871..	June 8....	Oct. 4....	40·58		29·72
1872..	June 10....	Oct. 7....	76·48	5·66	
1873..	May 28....	Sept. 25....	69·70	..	0·60
1874..	June 3....	Sept. 24....	82·18	11·36	..
1875..	June 16....	Sept. 11....	83·69	12·39	..
1876..	June 16....	Sept. 23....	50·04	..	20·26
1877..	June 9....	Oct. 9....	69·80	..	0·41
1878..	June 18....	Oct. 4....	105·74	36·32	..
1879..	May 29....	Oct. 7....	61·40	..	8·90
1880..	June 3....	Oct. 5....	67·94	..	2·36
1881..	May 30....	Oct. 4....	73·04	2·74	..
1882..	May 31....	Oct. 4....	69·23	..	1·07
1883..	May 27....	Sept. 11....	90·18	19·88	..
1884..	June 14....	Sept. 27....	75·41	5·11	..
1885..	June 6....	Oct. 9....	67·91	..	2·39
1886..	June 5....	Oct. 4....	99·74	29·44	..
1887..	June 5....	Sept. 22....	96·62	26·62	..
1888..	June 4....	Oct. 3....	55·85	..	14·15
1889..	June 6....	Oct. 8....	67·24	..	2·76
1890..	June 6....	Sept. 17....	70·96	0·66	..

THE MONSOON AT COLOMBO.

The *Times* of Ceylon of May 30 gives the following account of the burst of the monsoon at Colombo:—

The south-west monsoon this year threatens to be one of exceptional severity, the damage it has already occasioned having been great, while there is every prospect of the present boisterous wet weather continuing for some time to come. The result of the heavy rains has been that the whole northern part of Colombo has been flooded, owing to the swollen state of the river Kelani, and anyone who takes the trouble to drive as far as the Bridge of Boats will see there a state of desolation such as has not been witnessed since the year 1882.

The country all round as far as one can see is flooded. The main road leading to the Bridge of Boats is dry; but looking down the Madampitiya-road and other thoroughfares that lead from it, one sees bullocks up to their haunches in water drawing carts to their destinations, while what the other day were tracts of jungle or cultivated ground, are now sheets of water, above which rise the tops only of trees. The houses that abut on Grand Pass are all washed by the flood-water, and in more places than one a collection of *debris* shows where a hut has given way and some poor people rendered homeless. The market (always a busy centre) is now a scene of great activity, and is crowded at all hours, being used for shelter, both day and night, by many of those whom the waters have driven from their dwellings, and the poor people all around are in a very sad condition in consequence. The stretch of country under water this year is much greater than it has been in any recent year at this season. The Avisawella road is blocked, and it is said that at one part of the road there are no less than nine feet of water collected in the road-way. The bridge of boats and the road to the Kelani Valley is also covered with water several inches in depth, through which the cattle drawing carts make their way with difficulty. At Prince's Gate the water is over two feet deep, and this morning people were to be seen wading along the road with their camboys tucked up round their hips; while bulls drawing carts had enough to do to keed their heads above water. In Skinner's Road, south, the sides of the roads were lined by men fishing in the water that were almost on a level with the roadway.

The bridge of boats, as stated in the municipal notice issued yesterday, is now closed to vehicular traffic, though it is still passable by pedestrians, and the result is that carts laden with produce going to or from Negombo have to stop on one side of the Gunga and unload all the goods, which are then carried across by coolies to the other side, where they are loaded afresh in other carts. This is due to the usual result of heavy rains in the Kelani Valley, the swollen waters of the Kelani Gunga having the effect of raising the boats supporting the bridge to a height of several feet above the roads on each side of the Gunga, so that to pass over the bridge travellers have to make a steep ascent on one side, and a sharp descent on the other. The municipal authorities issued their order none too soon, for up to yesterday, owing to accidents in getting up the incline on the one side, or down the slant on the other, no fewer than forty-one bullock-carts were smashed; while the injuries sustained by the hard-working beasts that have to pull the carts, were often very serious; and, if only in order to avert this cruelty, it was right that the Municipality should close the bridge. Moreover, the bridge of boats itself is in danger. Navigation on the river is almost entirely suspended, but occasionally plank rafts come sweeping down, and the boats on which the bridge rests have been seriously damaged thereby. On the night of the 19th a number of planks came down the river in this way and cannoned against the bridge, doing a good deal of damage to it. The Superintendent of the bridge of boats (Mr. Labrooy) turned out his men and executed the necessary repairs, while they also set about salving the floating timber, and succeeded in securing 318 planks, the value of which was put at Rs. 200. These were claimed by a man named Fernando, who said that 180 or 190 of the planks he sent down had been lost. He was allowed to take them back on paying the expenses Mr. Labrooy had been put to, namely, Rs. 50. Two nights ago two more heavy plank-rafts came down. They were made up of long and heavy planks in considerable numbers, and they struck the bridge with great force, doing it a great deal of damage. The moorings of the boats were displaced, while boats No. 1, 11, 15 and 17 were badly injured. The inscription board was torn off boat No. 11, while three of the boats had the doors of the manholes burst open, with the results that the boats filled forthwith and were in great danger of sinking—a catastrophe that was only averted by the prompt measures taken by Mr. Labrooy and his staff, who, notwithstanding the [illegible] of the waters, very pluckily got into the manholes and succeeded in closing them again. The owners of the rafts that caused this damage have not yet been discovered. Yesterday a padda-boat was in considerable danger near the bridge. There were several occupants, and the waters bore the boat on rapidly in the direction of the bridge; and it was only the expertness of the men in the boat that saved it from being dashed against the bridge, in which case the bridge would have suffered more than it has already done; while the padda-boat would, without question, have been smashed, and the occupants very probably drowned. The water of the Kelaniganga at the bridge of boats is usually about four inches above sea level; but yesterday it was 7 feet 6 inches above the sea level; and to-day it is only an inch lower. It is feared very much, too, that what has already taken place is but a forecast of what will happen. There is, as we said in opening, not much promise of an early break in the weather, and if the water at the bridge of boats rises another six inches, as it most likely will do, there is no doubt that the market-place will be flooded. In 1882 the state of things was somewhat similar; while in 1872—the year of the great flood—the water at the bridge of boats was 13 feet above sea level; but apart from those two years, the present flood has not been equalled for a very long time. All this flood has come about within the last fourteen days. From all parts news comes to hand of roads being rendered impassable, owing to heavy rains and of landslips, &c., but so far the only serious damage occasioned has been the sweeping away of the Kalupahane Bridge in Haputale, a temporary bridge in place of which is now being constructed.

THE WIDOW RE-MARRIAGE MEETING.

I.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Confirming the statement made by one of the Saraswat Goud Brahmins, in your to-day's issue, I beg to state also that the proposition brought forward by Mr. S. T. Bhandare was not carried out as you had stated in your paper of the 8th inst., for I do not remember having put it to the vote. The act of assault on the person of president, which the above correspondent refers to in his letter, was performed intentionally by one of the reformers. He belongs to a high and respectable family, and this action of his did not deserve his name and conduct. There is also one more performance acted on the spot by these reformers, and it is that they drove the man who seemed poor both in appearance and dress, while he was fighting with all his might against his opponents (the reformers) and they were run down by him in their arguments. They ought not to have acted in this way if their arguments were based on good and sound grounds. I hope they will not do so in future. If it is their policy at all to act so, as I see them do so usually, it will go hard for them to have their principles established.—Yours, &c.,

BHENDE.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reply to the letter of a Saraswat Goud Brahmin in to-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette*, allow me, as one personally present at the meeting, to say that his version of the affair is diametrically opposed to what really happened at the meeting. Mr. Baburao Ramchandra had given notice of his intention to call the meeting to "discuss and finally determine" the question of excommunicating those who took part in the dinner at the time of the re-marriage of Dr. Bhandarkar's daughter. But seeing that the opposition was strong enough to hold its own, he and his followers changed their tactics, and said that they wanted only to report the matter to their Swami, and go no further that day. The chairman, who is an orthodox Brahmin out and out, went the length of putting this proposition before the meeting, upon which Mr. Bhandare very properly told the chairman that he had no right to lay before the meeting a proposition of which no notice was given. This put the chairman into a rage, and he ruled Mr. Bhandare out of order. The latter gentleman hereupon requested that the notice convening the meeting be read over again, as the purpose for which the meeting was called was there stated clearly enough. The chairman here overruled Mr. Bhandare, and seemed determined to carry on the proceedings in the way which seemed to him best. The majority of the meeting grew indignant at this and then followed the disturbance in consequence of which the chairman had to leave.—Yours, &c.,

ANOTHER SARASWAT BRAHMIN.

THE DISSENTIENT JUROR IN THE RAJABAI TOWER INQUEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As I find some of the native papers are charging me with having dissented from the verdict of the jury in the above case without having any intelligible reasons of my own for so doing, I have drawn up my reasons as follows, which I shall thank you to publish in your paper.

To have assented to the theory of outrage and murder one was required to assume a good many things which are contrary to every-day experience. A few of the difficulties which had to be overcome to arrive at outrage and murder are:—

1. Is it natural to suppose that any one would be so foolhardy as to attempt to outrage a girl when he knows that a score of persons are about ready to fly to the rescue of the girl on the first signal of alarm?

2. Is it natural to suppose that two girls who were together would be outraged against their wills and yet for them not to scream for help especially, when they knew that help was at hand?

3. Is it natural to suppose that when the two girls made good their escape and were flying up to the top balcony they would not have screamed out, remembering that but a few minutes before they had left several persons on the spot to which they were going?

4. Is it natural to suppose that Manockjee Aslaji would have pursued the girls on to the top balcony if he was concerned in any outrage upon them when we remember that he knew there were several persons up there whom he had left but a few minutes before?

5. Is it natural to suppose that the Parsee girls would have behaved as the children alleged they did on seeing Manockji Aslaji if he had been concerned in any outrage upon them?

6. Is it natural to suppose that any girl would permit herself to be thrown off the Tower without a struggle and without shrieking for help?

7. Is it natural to suppose that the Parsee children are devoid of that curiosity which exists in all children?

8. Is it natural to suppose that the Parsee children would have behaved as coolly as they alleged they did if they had witnessed all they deposed to?

9. Is it natural to suppose that the powers of observation in the Parsee children were so abnormally developed as to have taken in all that they did and that too in the same order?

10. The additions to their statements to Mr. Craigie before the jurors struck me as exceptionally suspicious?

11. Is it natural to suppose that these children would have behaved as they did that evening in going home? If they did, their behaviour was certainly very different to what the behaviour of all the children I know would have been?

12. Was it possible for me to attach any weight to the evidence of Arjoon Rama and the clerks who were called to corroborate him? They contradicted one another freely enough, but their statements made to the jury differed essentially from those that they made to Mr. Craigie.

13. Was it not too much to expect me to believe Abdul Kadur? His story on the face of it was absurd and his co-clerks give him the lie direct.

14. Could I be expected to believe Enty after the evidence of Biscuitwalla and the denial of Mr. MacDermott? Is it probable that Manockji Aslaji would have made the admission to him which he states Manockji Aslaji did?

15. The evidence adduced was so utterly unsatisfactory that I could not bring myself to concur with the majority. In my opinion the jurors ought simply to have recorded that the bodies were found dead but under what circumstances death was brought about there was no evidence to say.—Yours, &c.,

June, 8. JOSEPH KINNEALLY.

THE CLOCK TOWER TRAGEDY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Logic," commenting upon the verdict of the jury seems to hold a very mistaken opinion. He, in the second para. of his letter, says Bachubai may have fallen from the top of the Tower accidentally by overbalancing herself, or she may have been "thrown from the top balcony of the Tower to the ground" as, in the opinion of the jury, was the fate of Pherozbai the instant after. The two deaths occurred at the same minute. May I ask him what ground has he to say that the deaths occurred the same minute. It is quite evident from the evidence of Mr. C. Forbes and the havildar Yacub that the other lady (Pherozbai's) fingers were moving and perhaps your correspondent knows that dead bodies don't move their fingers. That neither of the ladies fell accidentally by overbalancing herself is as clear as daylight. Sister's single word of evidence supports this theory of accident, and moreover it has been ably scouted by our Police Commissioner. I may for a moment, however, grant, but for a moment only, the latter part of his argument that Bachubai was thrown from the top instead of Pherozbai, but this makes no difference in the main. At all events one of the ladies had been thrown off the Tower as goes the evidence of Framroz D. Motabhoy and Rama Arjun; and the most natural and reasonable conclusion one can come at is that which the jury has come to. The one that fell the later may survive the longer, and Pherozbai did show signs of life in her, though quite unconscious. Further on your correspondent in the course of his remark says: "If this man did not hesitate to murder the one victim, why should the jury hold that he did not murder the other, the presumed motive being equally strong in both cases." Certainly this is no logic, not that because he murdered the last he should have murdered the first or that he did not murder the first therefore he did not murder the second.

Here we are to see the motive. The murderer, when he first entered the Tower on that fatal day, little thought that he was to be a murderer. He failed in his sinister object and still persisted in molesting the ladies; one of them evidently Bachubai, saved her honor by throwing herself from the top. Now in the midst of horror and consternation an idea flashed in the mind of the murderer, and that idea was to destroy the evidence of his complicity in that unpleasant matter, and being actuated by that idea he threw off the other lady Pherozbai.

I don't see any reason why you, Sir, should think we owe to Dr. Blaney the finding that it was Bachubai's body which fell first. Why, anybody could say it was Bachubai that fell first, and I am quite sure the jury was of the same opinion.—Yours, &c.,

BEZON.

FRERE

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A MOVEMENT in popular opinion long unfamiliar to the House of Commons is just now manifesting itself. It takes the form of petitions against holding any diplomatic relations with the Vatican. Petitions dribble in at brief intervals, the propaganda seeming most successful in Scotland.

THE Emperor William, the *Daily News* Berlin correspondent writes, seems to have given up his plan to visit Scotland. He intends to remain for some time at Windsor Castle and Buckingham Palace. He will then go to Norway, although he may not be able to travel as far as the North Cape. His visit to the Queen of Holland will be on Sunday in June.

SOME doubt having been expressed as to whether there would be any naval manœuvres this year, a Portsmouth correspondent says that though their nature and extent are not yet determined, there certainly will be manœuvres, and that the 6th of July has been fixed as the date of their commencement.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Tiflis on May 10, says :—"I hear from Baku that a syndicate composed of fifteen or sixteen of the largest oil-producers is being organised for the purpose of controlling the production and exportation of naphtha and petroleum in the interest of the Baku oil trade. This has been rendered necessary by the competition which has brought the price of the crude naphtha down to as low as three, and even two and three-quarter, copecks a pood, or a little over thirty-six pounds avoirdupois, and has compelled the closing of a large number of small establishments which carried on business in a hand-to-mouth style with borrowed money."

A SCOTCH clergyman, while going through a village, was requested to officiate at a marriage, in the absence of a parish minister. Just as he had told the bridegroom to love and honour his wife, the man interjected the words "and obey." The clergyman, surprised, did not heed the proposed amendment. He was going on with the service, when the groom again interposed, with emphasis, "Ay, and obey, sir,—love, honour, and obey, ye ken!" A few years afterwards the clergyman met the hero of the wedding incident. "D'ye mind, sir, the day when ye married me, and when I would insist on vowing to obey my wife? Weel, ye may now see that I was in the richt. Whether ye wad or no I had obeyed her, and, behold, I am now the only man that has a twa-storey house in the hale toun!" The Scotchman went even further than Franklin, who said: "The man who would thrive must ask his wife."

A LETTER has been sent to an English paper by Mr. C. Jouanno, banker of the Rue de Richelieu, Paris, in which that gentleman states that his house provided the whole capital for the French Exhibition at Moscow, and that his partners and himself are Roman Catholic, as are also the members of the Superior Commission of the Exhibition—thus contradicting a statement which had been made to the effect that the capital had been found by members of the Jewish race.

WHITWELL suffered a disappointment in the absence of the Duchess of Portland at the ceremony of opening the bazaar in aid of the fund for restoring the fine old Norman church. In a note beginning "Dear People of Whitwell," the Duchess frankly explained that the cause of her non-appearance on the platform by her husband's side was the fear "of running the risk of any infection." If the caution was excessive, it was not the lady's fault, but that of her medical advisers, who insisted that their patient should not go. Her Grace, as the rector observed, has under their advice acted up to the Cavendish motto, "Cavendo tutus," which he translated, "If you don't want to get the influenza, keep as far away from it as you can."

QUEEN NATALIE'S friends made an impressive demonstration on the 20th ultimo on her departure from Semlin. Many hundreds of visitors had crossed the frontier from Belgrade to bid the royal exile good-bye, and an immense crowd escorted her from her hotel to the quay. Before going on board the steamer the Queen embraced all the women who were near enough, and many of the students knelt and kissed her dress. The Queen is expected to take up her residence in Odessa.

THERE are to be great festivities at Venice on the occasion of the launch of the Sicilia at that city. The programme will include a Venetian regatta, with prizes for the most beautiful gondola; illumination by electricity of the basin of St. Mark; decoration of the square with plants, festoons of flowers, coloured lamps, coloured fountains; a concert; a competition of fireworks on the Lido, with a prize of 300*l.*; serenades by the pupils of the Marcello College and the Milanese mandolinists; a festival ball at the Giardini; a fair on the Lido; exhibitions of flowers, photographs, &c., and popular rejoicings in all sections of the city.

THE best defence at Bari in the Mala Vita trial was made by the advocate Sforza, representing about thirty of the prisoners. He denied the existence of a widespread association, saying that the belief in it was a thing created by the police. The prisons, he declared, were the source of all crime, where a new-comer found himself under the power of old criminals. The only connection with the outside of the prisons that could be proved was communication carried on by the jailors themselves. He alluded to the necessity of prison reform in Italy, and demonstrated the want of proof in the separate accusations against his clients, for some of whom he claimed acquittal, and for others a diminution of the sentence.

A CHOIR of 20 members, principally consisting of natives of South Africa, is leaving South Africa by the Donald Currie liner Dunottar Castle. The object of their visit to England is to show the results of the education and training given by the Lovedale Institute and similar missions.

THE Ealing people appear to be fully alive to the advantages of their free public library. Year after year, since its establishment eight years ago, the number of those who make use of it has increased, till last year the total attendance in the reading-rooms were 235,620, while the number of books lent out was nearly 113,000. In the chairman's words, "it has been used by exactly the class of people for whom it was intended, and the committee had been able to provide books, not only for amusement, but also for instruction." They have, it appears, lately adopted a system of supplementing their own collection by a subscription to one of our great circulating libraries, whereby expensive new works, such as Nansen's "First Crossing of Greenland" and "Newman's Correspondence," are added from time to time to the Reference Library and changed when required.

THE festival of San Costanza at Capri has taken place this year under exceptionally favourable circumstances. The presence of the Crown Prince of Sweden and many members of the Neapolitan aristocracy rendered the little town very gay. The flags of Sweden and Norway floated side by side with that of Italy from the windows of the Town House in the square, where the authorities received the Crown Prince. Islanders and foreigners crowded the square, which was decorated; fireworks were let off, songs were sung, and the evening was finished with a ball at the Cafe "Kater."

THE American farmers are tired of protesting against the combinations by which the price of every manufactured article under the sun is artificially kept up, so they are going in for a policy of tit-for-tat. A despatch from Sumner, Illinois, states that the farmers of that region have resolved to somehow get more money for their wheat crop this year, and have been holding meetings to devise the most effective way of compelling this result. They are calling on the farmers of the whole country to pass this resolution, to which they have now pledged themselves:—"That we combine and demand no less than one dollar and 25 cents a bushel for our wheat crop of 1891." The "resolutes" firmly declare that they will have this price for the wheat, or it will never move from the barns.

ONCE in the Foreign Office a new chief was taking possession of his rooms, and he came face to face with a soldier pacing the passage. He marvelled because the guard gave the word, "Keep to the left." "Why do you say 'keep to the left?'"—"I don't know." The statesman investigated the singular affair, and, after not a little trouble, a clue was found and followed. Fifty years before the passage had been painted, and an orderly had tramped it with orders to bid every one "Keep to the left," and avoid the wet paint. This order had stood unchanged and practically unquestioned for a term of fifty years.

LATELY the dwellers in Johannesburg have been boasting that their city of gold is no longer a city of the plague, and that sanitary improvements have put an end to the epidemics which had been raging there. However, the papers received by last mail from the Cape contain a caution from the chief sanitary officer of the colony, advising the recipient of letters and newspapers from Johannesburg to fumigate them directly they receive them, "as scarlet fever is very prevalent in that town, and is easily communicated by the above means." There are probably as many people in correspondence with Johannesburg in London as in Cape Colony.

CONSIDERABLE misconception appears to exist as to the emoluments attaching to the offices of Lord Warden on the Cinque Ports and Constable of Dover Castle, says a home journal. As a matter of fact, that part of the warrant which grants "all manner of wrecks," and all "fees, rewards, commodities, emoluments, profits, perquisites, and other advantages whatsoever to the said offices belonging" has been a dead letter for several years. In the days of the Duke of Wellington and Lord Palmerston the proceeds from the sale of wreckage brought in a handsome income; but under the present arrangement the Lord Warden gets nothing beyond the right to occupy Walmer Castle. There is some further misconception respecting the maintenance and equipment of Walmer Castle. It is true that the State undertakes the duty of keeping the fabric in repair; and certain historical relics—such as the Duke of Wellington's iron bedstead, Pitt's chair, and a few pictures—are never removed from the building. But the Lord Warden has to provide his own furniture, to bear the cost of all decoration, outside the castle as well as inside, and to incur considerable expense in connexion with the grounds. When the matter is looked at from a purely financial point of view, it is estimated that, under existing conditions, the extra expenditure imposed upon the Lord Warden by virtue of his office outweighs the advantages of occupation.

MRS. LEW HUSTON, who died at Warsaw, Indiana, recently made a dying request that her hands and feet and her heart should immediately after death be removed, and taken to Etretat, in France, to be buried in the parish churchyard. She was so persistent in this request that her daughter, Mrs. Claire Taylor, solemnly promised to carry out the request. Immediately after the death occurred, Mrs. Taylor proceeded to have her mother's wishes carried out. The amputations were effected by a local surgeon, and the hands, feet, and heart of the deceased lady, after being embalmed, were placed in three black ebony boxes, upon each of which, in silver-headed nails, was the inscription "Mother," each box also bearing a number. Mrs. Taylor then started for New York with her ghastly burden, but her fame had preceded her, and upon her arrival the landlord of the Hotel refused to admit her unless the boxes were sent to the baggage room and left there. Next morning she was informed that box No. 2, the one containing her mother's feet, had disappeared. There was a dreadful scene; the whole establishment was searched, telegrams were sent in every direction, but the box could not be found. Finally, about three o'clock in the afternoon, a telegram was received from Boston to the following effect:—"Have among my trunks a small black box marked 'Mother No. 2.' Did I take it by mistake from New York? (Signed) ALICE ELLIS." Mrs. Ellis had been a guest at the same hotel, and had left by the morning train for Boston, carrying off by mistake mother's feet. Finally they were returned by express, and Mrs. Taylor is once more quite happy.

PROFESSOR ORSI has just published his report on the neolithic station of Sentinello. This prehistoric village, near Syracuse, contained a group of dwellings built upon a natural terrace of *tufo*, about five metres above the level of the sea, all of which are now destroyed. The village was girded by natural trenches in the rocks, which served for drainage. Amongst the objects found are some of obsidian, flint knives, axes in basalt, carved bones, and fragments of large earthenware vessels imperfectly baked at an open fire, the oven not then being known. The vases are decorated in geometric style, before baking, with a hard stick, or even with the human nails; some, however, showing a more advanced period when blocks and puncturing were in use. The handles are mostly circular, strong, and broad. The rude body of an animal (fragmentary)—of which the head (now wanting) was fixed separately by means of a wooden stick—was found amongst the *debris*. Another rude terra-cotta is of a horned animal; and a third is a human body now without head or arms, the latter made separately.

THE *Times* publishes the following "authentic" statement regarding the Jews of Russia:—Several English newspapers have announced that Baron Hirsch has just purchased for a large sum of money certain territory in the Argentine Republic, with the intention of establishing upon it the Jews of Russia. This news is premature, the acquisition of the territory not yet having taken place. But it is true that a commission sent by Baron Hirsch to La Plate is now occupied in seeking on his behalf lands suitable for colonization, to be purchased for the abovementioned purpose. The task intrusted to this commission—and especially the preliminary operations which must precede the installation of the colonists—will occupy some time; and it is needless to say that there can be no question of such installation until the preparatory measures have been taken. It is advisable to bring the exact condition of affairs to the knowledge of the Russian Jews, who may be thinking of leaving immediately the country where they reside, and to warn them, in their own interest, not to emigrate before having received, directly from an authorized source, the announcement that the new colonies are ready for their reception. Hasty emigration would have melancholy consequences, in exposing them to almost certain misery, and in lessening their claims upon the sympathy of those persons who are interested in their lot.

A CURIOUS discovery has been made at the Scilly Islands. Considerable damage has recently been caused to the narcissus and daffodil bulbs on the islands, by a worm which eats out the heart of the root and thus destroys the flower. By carefully hatching out the chrysalis to which the worm turns on eating its way out of the bulb, Mr. T. C. Dorrien-Smith, of Tresco, the lord of the isles, has conclusively proved that a fly, much resembling a bee, and which has hitherto been looked upon as harmless, is the cause of the mischief. This fly deposits its eggs at the base of the foliage, and its ravages are unfortunately most apparent in the better classes of daffodil bulbs, from the fact that these are planted in the most sheltered spots, and consequently offer a better protection to the insect, whose wings are so little developed that it gets blown away from the more exposed places. The cause of the damage being thus ascertained, it now remains to discover some means of destroying the pest, which seriously threatens the valuable stocks of bulbs on the islands.

THERE is not very much comfort for the aged this chilly and variable spring, in Dr. Richardson's law of the variations of temperature in relation to human health. Up to the age of thirty, these atmospheric changes are found to exert no marked, influence; but after that age a fall of temperature, sufficient to cause an increased number of deaths, acts in a regular manner, as it may be said, in waves or lines of intensity, according to the ages of the people. "If we make these lines," says this authority, "nine years long, we discover that they double in effect at each successive point. Thus, if the fall in the temperature be sufficient to increase the mortality at the rate of one person of the age of thirty, the increase will run as follows:—One death at 30 years of age will become two deaths at 39 years of age, four at 48 years, eight at 57 years, 16 at 66 years, 32 at 75 years, and 64 at 84 years."

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

CRICKET was played during the week ending May 16 under conditions which may be described as varied. On Wednesday the thermometer marked 95 degrees; on Friday it was in the forties; on Saturday the the proceedings were enlivened by heavy storms of hail and snow. This depressing change was too much for some clubs, and their committees exercised a wise discretion in cancelling the matches. A large number of others, however, persisted in "playing," and it is to be hoped they enjoyed it, but for our part we decline to believe in cricket being played when we read that "the game was interrupted by snow."

The Lancashire Eleven played two of their usual trial games last week, and won them both. That against Oxford University was regarded as a foregone conclusion, and it was soon found that the Oxonians had very few batsmen who could play Mold and Watson. The poor form which they exhibited against the fast bowling strengthens the belief which we have entertained for some time that the quality of the "professionals" bowling on the Oxford grounds is not very high. Lancashire's second match was played at Lord's against a weak batting team of the M.C.C. and Ground. Mr. Grace, Lord Hawke, and Barnes were the cream of the Club and Ground, and Barnes was out of the match very early in consequence of a severe injury to his hand. Watson was not able to remain in London for the conclusion of the match. The bowling was very good on both sides, and the Lancashire fielding as good as ever.

Although both sides were well represented, not much interest was felt in the encounter between North and South. The last-named won by 34 runs. Formerly a match between North and South was regarded as one of the most interesting of the year, but it has given way to the superior claims of county cricket. Cambridge University have had an excellent game against nine "Gentlemen of England" with two bowlers. Mr. S. M. Woods was able to bowl for the University, and Mr. H. Philipson's 109 must therefore be regarded as a very meritorious performance. The Oxford match against the "Gentlemen" was left drawn after some heavy scores had been made. Mr. E. Smith, who will be remembered at Old Trafford, scored 117 for the University; and Mr. Vernon hit up 99 runs in eighty minutes. Surrey has given Essex some practice in fielding. When the Essex men went to the wickets Sharpe and Lohmann carried all before them.

A superb innings of 103 by Abel was the special feature of the opening day's cricket in the Notts and Surrey match at Trent Bridge, Nottingham. Going in first, the popular Surrey batsman stayed at the wickets very nearly four hours and three-quarter. During the whole of this time his play was simply admirable, and except that Shacklock ought to have caught and bowled him from a straight return when he had scored 70, he made no mistake. He has often scored at a faster rate, but the 18th ulto. was not a day of rapid run-getting, an aggregate of 231 being the result of the afternoon's cricket. At first Abel could get very little support, and with Shuter, Maurice Read, W. W Read, and Lohmann out for 58 runs, Surrey's prospect looked anything but hopeful. The turning point of the innings came when Key went in. He and Abel stayed together for nearly two hours, and added 106 runs to the score. Key, who was out at 164 to a clever catch at slip, the ball popping over the wicket-keeper's shoulder, played a very fine innings, hitting out well whenever a fair opportunity presented itself and showing from the first complete confidence against all the bowling. After he left Henderson, batting very well, helped Abel to put on 50 runs for the sixth wicket; but something like a collapse followed, three wickets falling at 227. Thanks to some vigorous hitting by Sharpe and Bowley, the last wicket produced 23 runs, and so Surrey's total reached the rather formidable number on the Trent Bridge ground of 250. Attewell and Noadham bowled well, but Shacklock and Flowers was very expensive. At the close of the day Notts had twelve minutes' batting, and the only result was a wide ball.

Resuming on Tuesday, the 19th, the Notts Eleven batted all day, scoring 351 runs for 15 wickets. Up to a certain point they fared badly, their first innings of 147 being a very poor performance on a run-getting wicket. When they followed on, however, against a balance of 103 runs, some admirable batting was shown, and when the day's play came to an end the home side were 102 to the good with five wickets to fall. The chief honours of the game clearly rested with Dixon, the Nottingham captain, who has only once or twice in his career been seen to such conspicuous advantage. In the first innings he scored 73 out of 110, going in first and being the sixth man out, and in the second he is not out 77, with every chance of adding to the score. Both displays were brilliant, but the second was the more perfect. Gunn played a beautiful second innings, which was cut short by Wright's bad judgment; and Flowers hit splendidly, he and Dixon putting on 72 runs in fifty minutes. The Surrey men bore their long day in the field uncommonly well, but the bowlers were naturally somewhat fatigued towards the close. Lohmann's bowling in the first innings—six wickets for 65 runs—was wonderfully good.

The match came to a far more speedy conclusion than anyone anticipated, the end being reached on about two hours play on the third day of the game. From the state of the game overnight, it seemed reasonable to expect that the match would last but the second innings of the home county was finished off with startling abruptness for 217, the remaining five wickets only adding a dozen runs. Nothing in the condition of the ground excused this deplorable breakdown, which lost Notts the chance of making a really big fight. Dixon only increased his previous score of 57 to 62, and was then bowled by Lohmann. Going in third wicket down at 77, he was out seventh at 212. Lohmann took four wickets for 62 runs, and had in the whole match a record of ten wickets for 127 runs—a very fine average with the ground in such good order. Surrey only wanted 115 runs to win, but there was some momentary anxiety when their third wicket fell at 33. At this point, however, Lohmann joined Abel, and by his brilliant hitting soon placed the result beyond doubt. Fifty runs were put on in half an hour, the score being up to 83, or only 32 to get, when Lohmann left. Key was soon out, but Abel and Henderson hit off the remaining runs, and gained a splendid victory for Surrey by five wickets. Abel followed up his 103 on Monday by an equally perfect innings of 63 (not out). It was unfortunate that Barnes could not play for Notts or Lockwood for Surrey; but the match was worthy of its traditions and the batting of Abel and Dixon will ensure its being remembered.

Another important and interesting game match was Yorkshire's opening game at some Bradford against Warwickshire. Commencing on the 18th ultimo, Yorkshire had slightly the best of a poor day's cricket. The ground, despite some snow showers on Sunday, was fast, but the home side, going in first, were all dismissed in two hours and ten minutes for a total of 132. At first a much bigger score seemed probable, for Ulyett and Hall put on 48 runs for the first wicket in forty minutes, and the hundred went up when only four men were out. The last five wickets, however, fell for the addition of only 19 runs. Ulyett gave a chance of stumping soon after he went in, but afterwards hit brilliantly, scoring 56 out of total of 69 in 65 minutes. A very good stand, which realised 43 runs, was made for the fifth wicket by Peel and Wainwright, the former, who batted admirably, carrying out his bat for 36. Cresswell, bowling very well, took the first four wickets for 27 runs, and Pallett had five for 40. The latter, on being put on for the third time, sent down six overs and four balls, three maidens, for six runs and five wickets. Warwickshire fared even worse than their opponents, being all dismissed in an hour and three quarters for 95. Peel followed up his success in batting by taking six wickets for 51 runs. Yorkshire lacked the services of Lord Hawke, who has entered upon his militia duties, and Warwickshire were without J. E. Hill and Richard West, late of Northamptonshire, appeared in the Warwickshire ranks, having a birth qualification for the latter county.

The second day of the game was more interesting than the first when Yorkshire managed to beat Warwickshire by 65 runs. The home county had gained a slight advantage on the previous day, and this they never lost, but it cannot be said, considering the excellence of the wicket, that the batting of the Yorkshire team generally promised at all well for the chances of the county in the great matches next month. Overnight Yorkshire had scored eight in their second innings for one wicket, and they were batting until a quarter-past three, the total amounting to 155. Ulyett again played admirably, and had excellent support from Hall, the pair taking the score from 15 to 79, or a partnership of 64 runs. Seven wickets were down for 101, but Wainwright, who played a capital innings of 36, and Whitehead put on 45 runs. West, the new Warwickshire professional, bowled with great effect, sending down his first seven overs for the three runs and three wickets. Warwickshire had 193 to get to win, and West and Law by excellent cricket raised the score in 50 minutes to 40 for the first wicket. Then, however, the batsmen failed deplorably before the bowling of Wainwright, and there were seven men out for 62. Some vigorous cricket by Devey and Collishaw realised 43 runs, but the innings was over ten minutes after the usual time for drawing stumps for 127. Wainwright dismissed the first five batsmen, and in all took six wickets for 28 runs.

THE CAPE COLONY AND SOUTH AFRICA.

A SOUTH AFRICAN traveller contributes the following to the *St. James's Gazette*:—There is a singularly striking object-lesson for the Imperial Government and for South Africa in the recent conference of the Australian Colonies. New South Wales had long vaunted itself on being the premier colony—had actually hoped to obtain for itself the name "Australia"—and aspired to induce or to compel every other colony to join itself to New South Wales. As long as that policy was followed the cause of Australian union was perfectly hopeless; but as soon as New South Wales became willing to humble itself to occupy the position of an equal among equals Australian Federation became possible.

Now, the Cape Colony has always taken pleasure in regarding itself as "the premier colony" in South Africa. And our incomplete knowledge of the country for many years favoured the grand notions of the Cape Colonists; for we were accustomed to speak of "The Cape" and "South Africa" and the "Cape Colony" as roughly meaning the same country. Gradually we are coming to realize that the Cape Colony has no more right to be regarded as South Africa than New South Wales had to be called "Australia." Looking at any recent map of Africa south of the Zambesi River, we see that beyond the Cape Colony we have the British colony of Natal, which has recently carried its railway to the southern border of the Transvaal, where its progress is blocked by the prejudice of President Kruger. Then we have two republics—the Free State and the Transvaal—which our lamentable ignorance allowed to be established on our colonial border. To the north of Cape Colony we have the colony and the protectorate of Bechuanaland extending to the River Zambesi. To the east of Bechuanaland and north of the Transvaal we have Matabeleland, Mashonaland, etc., otherwise called Zambesia, the sphere of the British South Africa Company. The two republics are, of course, self-governing; so is the Cape Colony; and so, in practice, is the colony of Natal. Bechuanaland is under the Imperial Government partly as a Crown colony and partly as a protectorate. Zambesia is in the hands of the Chartered Company and the chief Lobengula from whom the company's concession was obtained. It is this strangely varied country which the Cape Colony politician coolly announces to be his "inheritance." Explored by the courage of British pioneers; civilized, at least in some initial degree, by the devotion of British missionaries and at the expense of British churches; opened up to British commerce by the efforts of British merchants; pacified at the expense of the British tax-payer—if Bechuanaland is the "inheritance" of any one beyond the Bechuanas themselves, it is the inheritance of the people of Great Britain. This would not exclude our fellow-subjects in South Africa: we are always glad to reckon colonists along with ourselves.

But what we all object to is to hear our friends in the Cape Colony being with themselves as "the premier colony," and then go on to view all the rest of South Africa as their "inheritance," to the exclusion of us and of all others. We were sorry to find that Mr. Rhodes, who must know better, lately indulged his Afrikander Bond friends at Kimberley with talk about the countries to the north of the colony, which has caused serious offence elsewhere in South Africa. "It is for us," said Mr. Rhodes, to the members of the Bond, "when we have the power and the means, to take the balance of the map, and say, 'That shall become part of our system.' "The balance of the map," here referred to means the native countries, such as Bechuanaland now governed by British Government, the inhabitants of which have specially asked for and obtained British protection. "It is impossible," says the *Natal Mercury*, "to deduce from these utterances any other conclusion than that it is a vital principle of Mr. Rhodes's policy to secure Cape ascendancy throughout South Africa." After enumerating the various sources of the Cape Premier's influence, this writer goes on to say: "These are all factors of enormous efficacy in the prosecution of his plans; but, all the same, they will prove powerless to bring about the union which he desires, if the interest and influence of the Cape Colony be not subordinated to the common good of South Africa, and if the other States and Governments are not accorded full equality and recognition. Unless that condition be fulfilled, Mr. Rhodes's 'extraordinary flight of imagination—to quote his own words—will remain a dream." Still less favourable are the utterances of other Natal newspapers to this scheme for extending one of the South African colonies up to the Zambesi in order to give it a "dominating influence." To us who are interested in all South Africa, and not one part of it in particular, it clearly appears that just in proportion to the amount of this dominancy and undue aggrandizement of the colony will be the friction and the resentment and the opposition on the part of all the others which have been less favoured; and the Confederation of South Africa will thus be delayed if not rendered impossible.

In this connection it is pleasant to find that some quarters even in the Cape Colony of the futility of this Cape aggrandizement policy is now recognized. The editor of one of the Cape Town papers (the *Cape Argus*) recently visiting Natal, after a good many years' absence from it makes the following candid statements:—"For several years past, and until this last week, I believed fusion with the Cape to be the manifest destiny of Natal. I renounce that opinion once and for ever. Apart from the difficulty that the dominant majority in the Cape might not consent to an arrangement which would tend to upset the political equilibrium of that colony—a difficulty which might perhaps not have been insuperable—there exists here in Natal a sturdy spirit of self-reliance which is not to be trifled with or ignored." It is to be hoped that this utterance may prove to be the beginning of the sobering and toning-down of the views of Cape Colony politicians as to that colony itself, and the tardy beginning of that recognition of the equal rights of other colonies and States—a recognition which is absolutely necessary in any happy or practicable South African Confederation. Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Sauer may think it serves their present purpose to speak as if quite certain of the annexation of Bechuanaland to the Cape Colony; but on this side we may rest assured that Her Majesty's Government will act with reference to Bechuanaland not in the interests of one colony, but in the highest interest of South Africa as a whole. There is a fair prospect of a future South African Confederation which would include within it the two republics—provided we so manage affairs now that in entering that Confederation they would not be hopelessly swamped by an overgrown Cape Colony.

AT the London Court of Bankruptcy on the 15th ult. a summary was issued from the Official Receiver's Department of the affairs of Sir Gilbert Edward Campbell, Bart., described as of Staple Inn, Holborn, author. The liabilities are returned at £8,329, of which £6,000 are secured and assets estimated to realise £10. The debtor estimates that his income as an author has averaged about £300 per annum. He attributes his insolvency to liabilities incurred as a shareholder and director of a public company and to losses in connection with his literary work.

ONE of the members of Parliament who has been laid up with the influenza has now recovered so far as to be able to give his constituents a lively description of the symptoms of the malady. Mr. Lang, M.P., speaking at Dundee, said: "You are seized at once with all the symptoms of catarrh, ague, and hay fever. You feel as if a sheet of hot iron covered your ribs, and somebody was boring a hole into your back between the shoulder-blades. At last you would suppose yourself bruised into a jelly, if your bones had not been battered until every inch of them was afflicted with its individual toothache. But, on the whole, your physical condition is better than your mental, for you feel as if you were to be condemned, untried and unheard, for all the crimes in all the criminal codes that were ever written."

THE quarrel between the Amir and his Qazilbash (Shia) subjects in Kabul, according to the frontier paper, appears to increase in bitterness. The latest report on the subject, (which comes, however, from Jallalabad, and not from Kabul, is to the effect that Mullah Yusuf Ali, the chief and high priest of the Shias of Kabul, has been arrested on a charge of insulting the memory of the Prophet's companions by writing up their names dishonourably in his house. The Shias, it may be as well to state, only revere the memory of one of Muhammad's four companions, Ali. The Sunnis recognise all four under the name of the "Chargar." To insult the remaining three is, therefore, a typical Shia method of offending Sunni susceptibilities: and the accusation of having done so is an equally typical Sunni method of excusing persecution of the Shias, which it is in the present case, we will not pretend to say: but there is little doubt that the relations between the Amir and his Shia subjects are just now strained. It is expected that Mullah Yusuf Ali, whose family are said to have been expelled from Kabul, will be put to death.

A LIFE'S FAILURE.

"TRUTH" has the following Indian story:—

Colonel S——commanded a certain Bengal regiment of infantry. It was a smart, well set-up corps, and the commandant was justly proud of it. No regiment took a better place in shooting; the reputation of none stood higher at head-quarters for faultless drill, admirable discipline, and general excellence. The Colonel was, in point of fact, inordinately proud of it. It was a mania with him. His whole energies were directed to the perpetual furbishing, polishing, perfecting, and keeping up, at all costs, the honour and glory of this paragon of regiments. Judge, therefore, of the indignant amazement of all ranks when, after a brief wooing, their commandant took unto himself a young wife. It was a great shock. Hitherto the fact that the European officers were bachelors to a man, had imparted to the regiment a certain *chic* that they jealously cherished. And, now, to think that he who had been wedded to the regiment for thirty and three years, should at his time of life enthrone a rival in his heart, was a bitter blow. He laughed, however, and told them that their luck was great, for that the regiment now would have a mother as well as a father; and although they still said in their hearts that hitherto it had been well, for the Colonel sahib had acted both parts with supreme success, and that a man with a wife has only half a soul and double duties, yet, when she came to reign over them, they received the "Colonel's Madam" with enthusiasm.

As well they might. Never, surely, had the young Madonna come in such sweet guise to bless a regiment. She had a guileless, beautiful face—half sad, half gay. She had great pure eyes, with peace in them and love, and a rare delicious brightening and softening with every breath of feeling. She was "thoroughbred" from the crown of her small proud head to the arched soles of her little feet, and the men remarked with approving smiles that their Colonel had chosen well.

And yet, despite all this, Colonel S——was not thoroughly happy. He had no personal or domestic trouble, nor did the fall of the rupee annoy him particularly, but at the root of all his pride and pleasure there was a constant gnawing anxiety which poisoned the cup of his content. That this was in connection with one of his officers, and had nothing to do with himself individually, aggravated rather than diminished the suffering of the man who was in truth the father of his regiment.

It was not long before the young wife discovered that her husband was often worried and sore at heart, and, without prying or questioning, her woman's wit soon hit upon the cause. The trouble was this. One of the officers of the beloved and otherwise flawless regiment was a drunkard—a drunkard of the most hopeless kind: a steady, stealthy, cunning drinker. To make matters infinitely worse, his father, who had no suspicion of the young man's failing, was the Colonel's most valued friend. His son's disgrace would break the proud old soldier's heart, already seared by domestic troubles. How, then, to avert, or rather to stave off, the ruin, at any rate till the old General should be out of hearing in this world, was the subject of the Colonel's constant solicitude. This was the single weakness of his military career, and it was a noble one. Moreover, strange as it may seem, the man who "earnestly groaned" under the cruellest of all hereditary curses, was quite the most intellectual, the cleverest, and, when sober, the smartest officer in the regiment: and, like many of his type, he was of a poetic, emotional temperament, brilliantly witty, capital company, and of rare physical beauty. All of this was, of course, fast decaying; only he could never have lasted so long, nor have kept so cleverly just within the very limits of official bounds, had he not been gifted with a remarkably powerful brain to start with. When each inspection came round the Colonel feared some horrible *fiasco*, but the fellow always came up to the scratch smiling, and out of it with flying colours. Yet, of course, the end must come. A general break-up was beginning to cast its shadows before, and this year, as the time for the hated "confidential reports" to be sent in, drew near, the Colonel's heart failed him more than ever. He trembled lest the offender should mete out his own disgrace by a sudden breach too flagrant to be winked at any longer.

It was at this stage of affairs that the young adopted "mother" of the regiment stepped in, and took the matter in hand.

The first results were good. Overawed and dazzled by the exquisite flattery of her interest in him, the penitent devoutly obeyed to the letter her smallest wish and, in a strange, pathetic, irrational sort of way, set to work to cure himself, that he might be worthy only to breathe the same air with his "Madonna," as he called her.

She really cared for him, and he felt it to the depths of his sensitive being. Luckily, we like and are liked without any analysis of worth, and often uncontrolled by conscious intelligence. The very helplessness, the utter wreck of this fine intellect, appealed to her. The dumb misery in the still luminous eyes; the lines of suffering, mental rather than physical, stamped upon the sorrowful, poetic face, moved her strangely. After a time he laid bare his miserable soul to her. He was like a child crying for help in the dark. There was an endless confession and a sort of terror, and wild fits of hope, and at the same time a sudden and awful gulf of mystery yawning black at the back of it all. It seemed so easy to her to be good in her untainted, healthful youth: it was such a hopeless death-struggle for him, such a one-sided, unfair conflict against all the fiends of hell. Of course, she could not understand the half of it, nor did he wish that she should. Only she was there to succour him to exorcise those demons from his seething brain. With a strange exhilaration of heart and mind he realised, the truth and strength of her friendship and sympathy, and this thought, which set his nerves quivering with gratitude and hope, seemed to furnish him with a new weapon against the enemy. He began to bear himself with dignity, to hold his head higher, and walk with the proud step of freedom. The fashion of his countenance changed; his eyes grew clearer, and less like those of a suffering dog. His mind began to regain its balance, so that the dry pungent humour and brilliant flashes of wit that his comrades had loved of old, began to be heard once more at mess. He was extremely popular, and his falling away had been as keenly regretted as his present restoration was warmly hailed. And no one—no one was half so delighted and proud and deeply thankful for this almost miraculous cure, as was the Colonel himself. He knew, and all the regiment knew, to whom the credit was due. With heart and lip they praised their Madonna, and installed her in a still higher and more beautiful shrine.

And now it was within a few weeks of the time for the loathsome "confidential reports" to be sent in. The Colonel was lighter of heart than he had been for many a month, and was altogether as happy a man as was to be found in India. The musketry promised to be first-rate. The men were working well up to the collar, and surely, if slowly, mastering the new drill. Everthing inside and outside the regiment was in fact going so well that the Colonel had almost left off swearing at those whimsical, shadowy *farceurs* whom nobody seems to be acquainted with individually, but who are known in the lump as "the authorities." There could surely be no greater proof of the Colonel's unalloyed content.

Suddenly, in the very midst of all his joy, and upon the top of heavy work, and at the busiest time of the year, trouble fell upon him and upon all the regiment, like a thunderbolt out of a cloudless sky. The young wife—their worshipped Madonna—caught a malarious fever, and became so dangerously weak that, when sufficiently recovered, she had to be taken away for change of air. It was as if an instantaneous blight had fallen upon the regiment. Their luck forsook them; the shooting fell off; there were some cases in the lines of drunkenness and insubordination. The Colonel, harassed by domestic anxiety, lost heart and spirit, becoming, for the first time in his life, irritable with the men and a little warped in his judgment.

Everybody all round had a shocking bad time of it, but upon none, not even upon the Colonel himself, did the blight fall so disastrously as upon the Madonna's temporarily-abandoned protege. It was a hideous freak of fate which withdrew just then the helping hand, and left him to topple back into an abyss of loneliness, terror, and despair a thousand times deeper than before. The habitual pessimism that was part of his disease, immediately possessed him with the certainty that she was going to die, and thus, while profanely and bitterly cursing heaven and fate, he fell back into the uttermost depths of hell. Turning his anguish-filled eyes from the stare of the sun, he locked himself up in his wretched bungalow, and drank deeply and long.

Upon the Madonna's return she heard some of the sad history, but not all—not nearly all. She knew that the young man had "given way" again, and that he was leaving on the morrow for the hills on ten days' sick leave. But the Colonel did not tell her that while she was away the long-dreaded smash-up had come, and that he had at last been driven to extremities. Things had occurred of which the commandant was compelled to take official notice, and now the black mark, so long and mercifully withheld, must go in against his name.

The young man had listened to the sentence—couched, severe though it was, in most regretful and friendly words—without making a syllable of reply. There was no excuse possible. When the Colonel sent for him he had not been drinking for some days, but he was pale and worn, for he had been very ill and had undergone during thirty-six hours the tortures of the damned. There was something in the young, still refined face, and in the weary, hope-forsaken eyes, that moved the Colonel painfully. He began to reproach himself. He had known the boy's unfortunate mother, and he thought how small a chance he had had in life. Might not he himself have helped him more at the beginning? And the father—his dear old friend, whose whole hope and pride were concentrated in this son! Just then the young fellow turned suddenly back from the threshold and thanked him. Those few broken words came from the heart, honest and manly. The Colonel's eyes were moist; he could not speak; but they wrung hands, and the young officer went out.

There was a dance on at the mess that night. It was in honour of the young "mother" of the regiment and of her restoration to health. The officers took great trouble to make it a success, and in the decoration and unwonted grandeur of illuminations, were expressed the universal rejoicings and congratulations.

The charming queen of the revels appeared radiant. She was far from despising the homage brought to her feet. Her lovely face was like sunshine: her eyes deep and lustrous with excitement and suppressed emotion. She was surrounded by worshippers, she was sovereign lady of the ball, and she gave herself up to please and be pleased with the fervent enjoyment of youth.

Towards the middle of the evening the Colonel took her on one side.

"He is here," he said, "hanging about the verandah. Manage to have a talk with him, if you can."

The smiling light suddenly died out of her face. She had utterly forgotten him. She had written a kind little note in the afternoon, telling him he must come; and now since entering the enchanted ball-room she had not once thought of him. Reproaching herself bitterly, she immediately went in search of him.

She had a magic power over this poor outcast. He had intended only to watch her from afar, not to speak to her. He had not dared to approached her since her return, although she had sent for him.

And now in two minutes she had persuaded him to come with her into the prettily-lighted compound, and he knew that he was going to bare his heart to her.

"I'm glad now I came," he was saying, "I didn't mean to, but I couldn't help it; I wanted to say good-bye." He was not looking at her. With head and shoulders bowed, he spoke in a low controlled voice.

She bent forward, and laid her hand on his arm. "Don't talk in that hopeless tone, it hurts me," she said. "And why 'Good-bye'? It is only for ten days."

He lifted his head, and into his passionate, mournful eyes there flashed one last gleam of hope. Then, even as he began to speak, the exhilaration dropped from his face, replaced by a sombre dejection.

"You don't know all. Heaven grant you never may; for, oh merciful and sweet Madonna! I

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

In an evening paper of May 14, there appeared under the double heading in large type "Grounding of a French Warship at Jaffa—Spirited Rescue by Lord Charles Beresford," an account of what is described as "a splendid feat" in a letter from the *Undaunted*, published in the *Chronicle*. No one will read with greater surprise than Lord Charles Beresford the glowing narrative of "the rescue" of the *Seignelay* and very probably that feeling will be accompanied by displeasure at the ludicrous aspect which the inflated style of the writer cast upon the assistance rendered to the French man-of-war driven ashore of Jaffa. The real hero after all apperrs to have been not Lord Beresford, but Suleiman, a boatman of Messrs. Cooke and Son, who performed wonders of courage fortitude, and strength. First he and his brothers, in the darkness of the night, plunged into the tremendous surf, and brought a helpless boat and its crew safe on shore. Then he swam off to offer assistance to the man-of-war in a tempestuous sea, and returned half-an-hour after midnight, having been in the water some two and a-half hours! That was, however, but a trifle, though it was a good night's work, for in the morning Suleiman swam off to the Frenchman "through the heavy sea, and brought ashore, hanging round his neck, the Captain's wife." Then Captain Lord Charles Beresford appeared on the scene in the *Undaunted*, accompained by the *Melita*, and grappled with "a real big job." "With determined work night and day, a steel-wire hawser, 15 shackles of chain cable, and the help of God, we floated her in 52 hours." In the account of the floating of the *Seignelay*, in the French papers, there is no mention of the assistance rendered by the *Undaunted* and her gallant Captain, which is magnanimous, to say the least of it.

The parents, particularly the mothers, of many youths dread their becoming soldiers. Some look upon the army as the very last resources of the penniless, the vicious, and the drunken. They decline to believe the statements blazoned forth in red and blue print on the posters at railway stations and elsewhere. If a youth does so far harden his heart as to talk to the recruiting sergeant, he has to meet that functionary at some out-of-the-way place where his female relations will not be likely to see him. The sergeant himself has to keep out of their sight also. And even when the youth has enlisted he may have to remain for weeks or months at the depot near his native town, subject to the reproaches of his relatives and friends. This is greatly objected to by the majority of young soldiers. A slight increase in the soldier's pay, or rather decrease in his stoppages, would, we believe, go a great way to run up the number and raise the standard of recruits. Other remedies may be quite unnecessary if that were conceded; but until the soldier can be got to look upon dismissal from the service as the greatest publishment that can be inflicted on him for the usual military offences, there will be no real progress towards the perfection all must long to see in our army.

The *Chiliam Times*, copies of which have been brought to San Francisco by the steamer *San Blas*, says that, by a special agreement with Germany, Great Britain is taking German interests in Chili under her protection until the arrival of the three German warships now on their way to the South Pacific. The same paper also states that the British man-of-war *Warspite* compelled the insurgent man-of-war *Blanco Encalada* to make an apology just before the latter was sunk by a torpedo boat. The *Blanco Encalada* was engaged in the blockade of Iquique. When she run out of coal and was towed out to sea by English and German merchantmen, she compelled them, by threats of using force, to give her coal. The latter reported the act to Admiral Hotham, in command of the Britith South Pacific Squadron, who gave the commander of the *Blanco Encalada* the option either of apologising or fighting within twenty-four hours. In half an hour's time the *Blanco Encalada* ran up the British and German flags and fired a Royal salute.

A propos of the subject of medical officers and the assumption of a combatant position perhaps one of the most extraordinary instances on record occurred during the Indian Mutiny, when a medical officer carried the colours of a regiment, the circumstances of which must be familiar to many officers still living. If we mistake not, it was on the occasion of the assault on Lucknow, under Havelock, on September 25, 1857, when the 78th Highlanders advanced under a heavy fire. Lieut. Kirby, who carried the Queen's colours of the old Ross-shire Buffs, was shot down; as he fell the colour was grasped by a bandsman named Glen, from whom it was wrested by Sergeant Reid, of the Grenadier company, who carried it but a short distance. After a few paces he was also struck, when the colour was seized by Assistant-Surgeon Valentine M.McMaster, who continued to carry it until the regiment halted near the Residency gate. Dr. McMaster, who received the V.C. for a subsequent act of gallantry, died in 1872, then surgeon of Havelock's favourite Ross-shire Buffs.

The War Office returns of the military offences charged against soldiers at home during the last year show that 5,814 courts-martial were held for the trial of 9,153 offences, 2,086 of the latter being for making away with necessaries, 1,514 for desertion, 2,086 for absence without leave, 852 for fraudulent enlistment, 282 for other offences in relation to enlistment; 809 for violence and disobedience to superiors, 829 for minor insubordination, 146 for quitting or sleeping on post, 333 for drunkenness on duty, 366 for drunkenness, 403 for disgraceful conduct, and the remainder for miscellaneous offences. In all 5,681 sentences were given by court-martial, punishment being inflicted in 5,590 cases, the sentences quashed in twenty-four cases, and wholly remitted in sixty-seven. Besides the trials for drunkenness mentioned, 4,684, or 46 per 1,000 of the average home strength, were fined for drunkenness, 8,053 fines in all being inflicted; 2,769 men were fined only once, 1,061 twice, the numbers diminishing to four men fined nine times.

Lieutenant E. M. Weaver, 2nd U.S.A. Artillery, suggests, in the *United Service* of Philadelphia, a new measure of the strength of steel armour based chiefly upon the trials at Annapolis last September. He takes into account the evidences then disclosed, including the molecular disturbance of the disc or annulus about the impact-point, remarking that, for practical purposes, it may be assumed that the resistance of a Schneider plate, when attacked by projectiles whose diameters are less than the thickness of the plate is confined to a disc with a radius of 3·5 calibres and the thickness of plate itself. He gives a working formula thus: the energy in foot-tons required to perforate the plate = "$0731n^2d^2t$," in which n equals the ratio of the radius of the resisting disc to the diameter of the projectile (for which he also gives a formula), d the diameter of the projectile, and t the thickness of the plate, both in inches. He estimates that at Annapolis the inherent resisting capacity approximated nearly to 1,828 foot-tons per ton of the disc. He states that Messrs. Carnegie, Phipps, and Co., of Pittsburg, are now making a number of experimental steel and nickel-steel-plates, which are to be tested within the next few weeks.

A special army order has been issued from the War Office authorising the grant of capitation allowances annually for every member of the artillery branch of the Honourable Artillery Company who obtains a certificate of efficiency of £1 15s., a proficiency allowance of £2 10s. for officers and sergents, an allowance of £1 10s. for officers who have passed in artillery duties, an allowance of £1 10s. each for two officers and two non-commissioned officers in possession of signalling certificate, camp, travelling, and marching column allowances, an allowance of £100 for each battery to meet the expenses of horses, &c., and compensation for men and horses injured while on duty. No allowances will be granted for any member of the Company who is not in possession of a great-coat and a complete equipment.

There is now no doubt but that the Controller of the Navy has selected the *Hercules*—and small blame to him—to be his flagship on the North America and West Indies Station, when he relieves Admiral Watson next autumn. The *Edgar* has been several times named as Admiral Hopkins's choice, but he prefers to fly his flag in an older and more comfortable vessel. It would have been a coincidence had he flown his flag as a sea-going Admiral in the *Edgar*, for he was for part of two commissions Flag-Lieutenant in the old two-decker of that name—now quarantine ship at the Motherbank—to Sir Sydney Colpoys Dacres, one of whose daughters he married.

The Emperor of Austria has decreed the adoption of the Mannlicher repeating carbine (model 1890) for all the cavalry of the Army. The weapon will be served out as rapidly as it can be produced. Meanwhile the manner in which the trooper may best carry it is to be diligently studied, for it is agreed that a new method is desirable.

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NOTICES.

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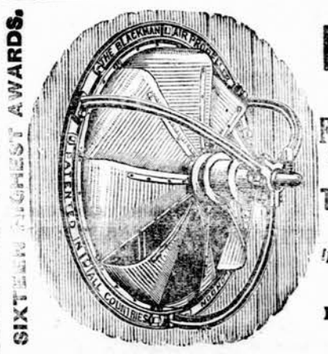

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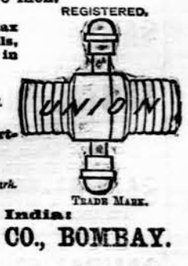

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« Dr GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux.* »
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Contain in each 4 grains of pure Sheep Pepsine 8 times stronger than other pepsines and capable of digesting 1000 times its weight of meat or other food.

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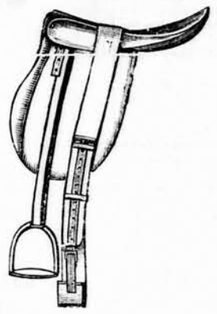

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Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.
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